The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1844. No. 2089.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JAMES GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.
STEAM PACKET EXCURSION.

THE *SOPHIA JANE* will leave the Commercial Wharf at 10 A.M., and proceed to the Watermen's Stairs, adjoining Campbell's Wharf, and leave there at 11 o'clock, and accompany the various races throughout the day. A select band has been engaged, which will play the most favourite airs suitable to the occasion. Refreshments of the choicest description are prepared. Fares, four shillings.

THOMAS STERICKER, Master.
January 22. 1213

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER *SHAMROCK* will not leave for the above ports till FRIDAY EVENING, at nine o'clock precisely.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Monday, January 22. 1211

THE fast-sailing Cutter *COMET* will leave Brodie and Craig's Wharf, on Thursday, the 25th instant, for Newcastle, Hexham, Raymond Terrace, William River, and Clarence Town. For freight apply to the Master, on board.
Bathurst-street, January 24. 1251

FOR THE MAURITIUS,
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE FINE BARQUE *ADRASTUS*, A 1. 360 tons, Thomas Chaplin, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, on board, to Roper, Blundell, and Co.; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 19.
Should sufficient inducement offer, this vessel will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. 1037

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE first-class British-built ship *CLARA*, 360 tons register, Captain James Cox, is now fast loading her light freight, and expected to sail in fourteen days. Her cabins are very commodious and well aired, and Dr. M'Willam, of the Royal Navy, goes as surgeon of the ship. For freight of wool or passage apply on board, or to
LYALL, SCOTT AND CO., Agents.
January 18. 1048

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO FOLLOW THE *PERSIAN*,

THE fast-sailing BARQUE *ANDROMEDA*, 408 tons, Captain H. F. Sutton. This vessel is a desirable opportunity for wool, as her inward cargo has turned out in first rate order. She has superior accommodations for a few passengers, cabin or steerage; and the greater part of her freight being engaged, she will meet with every despatch. Apply to the Captain, on board, to
COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse,
Or to MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
1043 Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine first-class Barque *HONDURAS*, 393 tons burthen, John Hall, commander. This vessel has now nearly completed her loading and will proceed to sea in the course of eight or ten days. Two cabins are still disengaged, for which early application is necessary, as they will be filled with wool in a few days if not engaged.
FLOWER, SALTING, & CO.
January 20 1096

TO SAIL ON THE 28TH JANUARY, FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque *CUBA*, J. G. Joyce, Commander. This excellent vessel having completed her loading, will positively sail at the above period. She carries an experienced naval surgeon, and has one stern cabin still disengaged. Application to be made to the Commander, on board, or to
TRACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
1066 Fort street.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE SHIP *SARAH SCOTT*, having the greater part of her wool on board, will sail positively on the 25th instant. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Black, or
CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.

TO SAIL ON THE 10TH FEBRUARY, FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast sailing A 1 barque *HAMLET*, 349 tons register, Joseph Wilson, commander. This vessel has two-thirds of her cargo stowed, and will positively sail at the above date. The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, for which early application is requested. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, January 23. 1183

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 Barque *DIAMOND*, [illegible] 419 tons, [illegible] For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Kenworthy and Co., or to the master, on board, at Moore's Wharf.
January 20. 1083

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA
JANUARY 26, 1844.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEO. GIPPS, KNT., GOVERNOR, &c., &c.

COMMITTEE.
Benjamin Boyd, Esq., R.Y.S.
Merion Moriarty, Esq., Port Master, R.C.Y.C.
Robert Johnstone, Esq., R.N.
Oswald Bloxsome, Esq.
George Cooper Turner, Esq.
H. H. Browne, Esq.
Captain Sim
Captain Roxburgh
Captain Hart
Thomas Jeffrey, Esq.
Mr. George Thornton

UMPIRE.
Merion Moriarty, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Mr. Durham Nicholson.

TREASURER.
Mr. Edward S. Hill.

FIRST MATCH.
To start at half-past 10 o'clock. For licensed *Watermen's Skiffs*, pulling a pair of sculls. No entrance fee.
First Prize, £5.
Second Prize, £3.
To pull from the Starting Ship round a Flag Boat moored in Johnson's Bay, passing it on the east, and rounding on the west side, then round Pinchgut, passing it on the north and returning on the south side, back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the south side.

SECOND MATCH.
To start at 11 o'clock. For *Third Class Sailing Boats*, not exceeding 15 feet on the keel. Entrance fee, 10s. 6d.
First Prize, £10.
Second Prize, £5.
To start from their moorings in Hulk Bay, and proceed round a Flag Boat moored in Johnson's Bay, passing it on the east and rounding on the west side, then round Clark's Island, passing it on the north, and returning on the south side, back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the south side.

THIRD MATCH.
To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For *Gigs*, pulling four oars, to be rowed by Gentlemen Amateurs. Entrance fee, £2 2s.
For a Silver Cup, to be presented by the ladies of the colony.
Precisely the same route as the Skiffs.

FOURTH MATCH.
To start at a quarter to 12 o'clock. For *Second Class Sailing Boats*, not exceeding eighteen feet on the keel. Entrance fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £20
Second Prize, £10.
To start from their moorings in Hulk Bay, and proceed round the Flag Boat moored in Johnson's Bay, passing it on the east, and rounding on the west side, then round Shark Island, passing it on the north, and returning on the south side of Clark's Island, back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the south side.
Third class sailing boats will be allowed to enter in this race, provided they shall have returned in time.

FIFTH MATCH.
To start at 12 o'clock. For *Ships' Gigs*, pulling four oars. To be rowed by the ships' crews. Entrance fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £10.
Second Prize, £5.
The same route as the other Gigs.

SIXTH MATCH.
To start at half-past 12 o'clock. For *Pinnices* pulling two oars. Entrance fee, 10s.
First Boat £10.
The same route as the Gigs.

SEVENTH MATCH.
To start at half-past 1 o'clock. For *Whale Boats*, pulling five oars, with gear complete for Sperm Whaling. Entrance fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £15
Second Prize, £7 10s.
To pull from the Starting ship round Clark's Island, passing it on the north and rounding on the south side; then round the Flag Boat moored in Johnson's Bay, passing it on the east and returning on the west side back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the south side.

EIGHTH MATCH.
To start at 2 o'clock. For *all Gigs*, pulling four oars. Entrance fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £10.
Second Price £5.
The same route as other Gigs.

NINTH MATCH.
To start at half-past 2 o'clock. For *First Class Sailing Yachts*, not exceeding twenty tons. Entrance fee, £2 2s.
First Prize, a Silver Cup, value 50 guineas, to be presented to the Winner on the stage of the Victoria Theatre.
Second Prize £20
To start from their moorings in Hulk Bay, and proceed round the Flag Boat moored in Johnson's Bay, passing it on the east and rounding on the west side; then round Shark Island, passing it on the north, and rounding on the south side, back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the north, and rounding on the south side; again round Shark Island as before, and back to the Starting Ship, passing her on the south side.
Second Class sailing boats will be allowed to enter in this race, provided they shall have returned in time.

TENTH MATCH.
To start at 3 o'clock. For *Licensed Watermen's Skiffs*, pulling two oars. No entrance fee.
First Prize, £10.
Second prize, £5.
The same route as the gigs.

All Boats must be entered at the Port Office, before 4 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which no boat will be allowed to enter.

Printed Regulations will be given to each boat on entering.

No Steam Boats will be permitted to enter on the course of the boats, and will be restricted to a slow pace in every part of the Harbour. 1113

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE VARIOUS MATCHES ON THE 26TH JANUARY, 1844.

ALL Sailing Boats may carry any and what sail they please, and will not be allowed to use oars or throw ballast overboard after starting. Water ballast to be fresh, and to be examined on coming in.

Boats on the larboard tack to bear up for those on the starboard tack. Boats running free to keep away for Boats on a wind.

Any Boat wilfully fouling another to be considered distanced.

Watermen who win the first race will not be allowed to pull in the second.

Each Boat in the various matches to wear a distinguishing flag or foot square, during the race.

Any dispute occuring in any of the Matches must be made known to the Umpire immediately after the race, whose decisions in all matters shall be final.

The Signal Gun to get ready and take stations will be fired ten minutes before the Gun to start; it is requested that no delay (after the first gun) may take place in taking stations.

That there shall be three entrances in each Match, or no race.

Owners of Boats to draw lots for stations at the Dock Yard, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Thursday, the 25th instant. 1253

ANNIVERSARY TREAT.
ADMISSION FREE.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

MR. COPPIN will open his LARGE SALOON, Clown Hotel, Pitt street, on Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 22nd, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant.

Conductor—MR. S. PHILLIPS, who will during the evenings sing his celebrated Nigger Songs. MR. PHILLIMORE will preside at the Pianoforte.

To commence at eight o'clock and close at eleven.

Mr. C. is instructed by the Committee of the SYDNEY CATCH CLUB to inform young gentlemen desirous of perfecting themselves in the delightful science of Music, that a professional gentleman is engaged to arrange and instruct them in Glee and Catch Singing—free of expense,—to attend the Club every Tuesday evening.

Mr. Coppin most respectfully invites the attention of the public to the following scale of charges to his out-door customers:—Bass's strong Burton ale, 1s. per quart; best light English ale, 10d. per quart; best brandy, gin, and whiskey, 3s. per pint; bottled ale and porter, 12s. per dozen. 1180

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.
J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 7, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Royal Hotel on Thursday, the 25th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, when the shareholders as well as all persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

The objects are First: To take into consideration the propriety of renewing the Salting of Meat at the approaching season, and if that be determined upon, to make the necessary arrangements forthwith.

Second: To consider the propriety of adding to the business of the Company, steaming or boiling down operations.

Unless *two thirds* of the Shareholders or persons to represent them are present, the second object cannot be considered.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN INCHES,
Manager.
Albion Wharf, January 19. 1069

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half Yearly Meeting of Proprietors in this Company will be held at their Offices, on Friday, 26th January, at twelve o'clock, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors, and a statement of the accounts ending 31st December; also to fill up two vacancies in the Direction, and for other general purposes.

FRANCIS CLARKE.
Manager.
January 10. 600

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that J. T. Armitage, and Robert Campbell, Junior, Esqs. have given notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the two vacancies in the Direction of this Company.

The election to take place at the "General Half Yearly Meeting" of Proprietors, to be held on Friday, 26th January, at twelve o'clock.
FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
January 10. 599

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the "Hunter River Auction Company" will be held on Thursday, the first day of February next, at the offices of Mr. John Turner, Solicitor, East Maitland, at noon, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company. 8105

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Trustees will be held in the College Hall, Hyde Park, on Friday, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing a Committee and Officers for the ensuing year, and other general business. The chair will be taken by the President at eleven o'clock precisely.
GEORGE ALLEN,
Honorary Secretary.
Elizabeth-street, January 15. 744

EDUCATION.

MR. CARMICHAEL, having made more permanent arrangements for conducting his proposed classes than were at first contemplated, will be ready to meet his pupils at THE LYCEUM, Rehoboth Chapel, Pitt-street, on the first Monday of February.

In the mean time, young gentlemen who may be desirous of adding their names to complete the list of students for the morning and evening classes, and parents wishing to enter their children as pupils in the forenoon and afternoon classes, will find Mr. C. at home every morning till noon, at Dr. Gray's, Charlotte-place, corner of Prince-street. 1097

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

FLOOR CLOTHS, splendid patterns, 4s. per yard
Horse-hair Mattrasses, large size, 40s. each
Very best ditto, ditto, 80s each
Cane seat Chairs, 4s. 6d. each
Toilet Glasses (best plates) rom 10s. each.
At H. JOHNSON'S,
6006 Corner of George and Market streets.

GEORGE-ST. NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-ST.
TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may wish perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly educated, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon Dentist from the Medical Doctors of Holland, in the year 1826. [illegible] may be seen at his residence daily, [illegible] either upright or class; [illegible] in the gums cured. To set teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimens of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.

	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement..	10	0
Teeth cleansed	10	0
Drawing teeth	2	6

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.
Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's Auction Rooms. 1187

A BARGAIN.

MR. THOMAS CROFT has much pleasure in offering for sale by private contract, a piece of Land, situate on the Surry Hills, having a frontage of fifty feet with one hundred and fifty depth. This ground adjoins the garden of Mr. Baptist, is of excellent quality and is enclosed by a good substantial fence.

ALSO,

A lot of from sixty to seventy acres to the southward; being within a short distance of Sydney, is well adapted for an agricultural farm. For further particulars apply at the office lower George-street opposite the *Herald* Office 1002

CITY WATER WORKS.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Lower George-street, and Georgestreet, Brickfield Hill, plumber, in returning his acknowledgments for the patronage he has received, begs to inform those parties desirous of having water laid on their houses, &c., that having the advantage of manufacturing lead pipes of all sizes, he can offer to perform the work at a very low rate, and for cash, & a price that will defy competition. 913

BILLIARD TABLE.

THE undersigned have on Sale, at their Store—
ONE THUSTON'S superior improved full-sized BILLIARD TABLE,
With PERSIAN SLATE BEDS, India-rubber cushions, massive turned legs, adjusting screw feet, button ornaments, mouldings, and french polished, with all the fittings in a most complete style.

ALSO,

ONE full-sized ROUND BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON
Plain and fancy CUES
BILLIARD and POOL BALLS
BILLIARD and POOL MARKING BOARDS
BOOKS of the GAME, with many PLATES
Four and five motion Beer Engines
Eight and ten cock Spirit Fountains
Pewter Spirit Forces
Pewter Spirit and Beer Measures.
1080 A. & S. LYONS.

CITY WINE AND SPIRIT MART,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
NEORGE-STREET.

RICHARD BROWNLOW takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and of the colony that he has REOPENED his old-established Wine and Spirit Stores, with one of the best-selected stocks of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., &c., in the colony.

R. B. most respectfully solicits the public to call at his stores, when he flatters himself they will bestow on him that patronage he once so liberally enjoyed. 328

SPLENDID SUMMER WINES.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hock, Sauterne, Moselle, Barsac, Claret, Bucellas, Constantia } in pints and quarts of three and six dozen cases
Sparkling Champagne, in one and three dozen cases
Fine Old Port, in pints and quarts
Pale, gold coloured, and brown Sherry, in ditto ditto
Five cwt. of Bottling Wax of colours
Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, in one dozen cases
Prime Champagne Devonshire Cider in three dozen casks
Lime Juice in hogsheads, of superior quality, for Whalers
The above splendid lot of Wines will be sold at LONDON COST PRICES, to close a partnership account.
1079 A. & S. LYONS.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.
FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6 86

ON SALE, at Wilson's Wharf—
Brandy, rum
British and foreign gin
Negrohead and Cavendish
Tobacco, (small fig)
} in bond, for ship's stores.
Colonial salt beef.
Storage for wool and tallow; also for all descriptions of goods either in or out of bond.
1906

OBSERVE.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of Porter, Ale, Fine Flour, Tea, &c., at ISAAC SIMMONS'S, City Mart, George-street.
Halson's celebrated London bottled ale and porter, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, warranted superior to Dunbar's
300 barrels prime American flour, 200 lbs. each, at 16s. per barrel
300 chests station tea, at 30s. per chest
Superior tea of the best marks, from £2 15s. to £3 10s. per chest
With a large quantity of sugar, rice, soap, Liverpool salt, hams, port and sherry wine, &c., at extremely low prices
Also, slop clothing of all descriptions. 662

FOR SALE, a very handsome side-saddle Mare, well known in Sydney, for Cash. To be seen at Mr. Armstrong's Repository, Castlereagh-street. 1251

FOR CASH ONLY.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Three hundred chests of Young Hyson Tea, warranted sound, at £1 per chest
Five hundred boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
And all sorts of merchandise on sale cheaper than any house in Sydney.
A. MOSES, Bridge-street.
January 19. 1052

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hyson skin Teas, in chests and half chests, imported by them per "[illegible]"
Bright Orleans Sugar, [illegible] Sugar, of various qualities and importations.
GILCHRIST, MASON, AND CO.,
1059 Fort-street.

ONE HUNDRED TONS SALT.

BEST CURING SALT, in any quantity, at £3 10s. per ton, (no charge for bags,) at
ISAAC SIMMONS'S,
1091 City Mart, George-street.

TO OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

ON SALE, Patent Europe Cordage from 1 to 4½ inch
Stream and Kedge Anchors
One Foremast, two Topmasts, one Fore-topmast
Four handsome Brass Swivels
Ships' Patent Water-closets
Force-pumps and Lead Pipe
Prime Mess Pork, in whole and half-barrels, warranted
First quality Ships' Biscuit, in barrels
Lime Juice, for shipping
Binnacle Compass
Canvass and Sewing Twine
Iron Guttering and Rain-water Pipe, with heads, shoes, and elbows, complete
Window Glass, of sizes
A Crane, with chain complete
About ten tons seasoned Sperm Oil Casks

ALSO,

Stout Woolpacks and Woolbegging
One of Galloway's Patent Woolpresses
At the Stores of
1081 A. & S. LYONS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the price of Coal at the pit's mouth at Newcastle, from and after Monday, the 13th November, will be eleven shillings per ton; the ton containing thirty-two struck bushels.
PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

THE SUPERIOR LARGE EBENEZER COAL.

DELIVERED at any place within the City without extra charge, price 24s. per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., in sixteen bags of 140 lbs. each; on the Wharf, at the Depôt, Sussex-street, 22s. An allowance by the cargo. Shipping supplied. Orders punctually attended to.
1131 L. E. THRELKELD.

THE township of CAMBERWELL, lying in the direct line of road to the northern establishments, presents a splendid field for the investment of capital; and being the only place where travellers can refresh between Singleton and Muswellbrook, has advantages which few spots possess.

The Property consists of—
A first-rate INN, known as "The Queen," containing on the ground floor two parlours, tap, bar, and two bed rooms; two parlours and six bed rooms up stairs; and two cellars below the building, which is of stone on the ground floor, and brick above, being finished in a most substantial and neat manner, and occupied by a respectable tenant.
A weather-boarded HOUSE, formerly a public-house, containing eight rooms, in complete repair, and suitable, from the situation, for a store
A slab building, containing three rooms, at present let to a respectable tenant, carrying on a lucrative business in the retail line—a general store.

The outbuildings attached to the inn (kitchen, stable, and coach-house) are of the first description; and there is a good substantial stockyard on the ground, which comprises two acres.

Title—A grant from the crown.

Terms—Less than one-half what it cost the proprietor. A purchaser will be dealt with liberally. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for three years at ten per cent.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Adnum, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Johnston, Queen Inn, Fairbrook, Hunter River; or, Mr. John Rotton, auctioneer, Singleton. 7693

WOOL.

E. BENNETT, Woolbroker, has removed from the Stores in Sussex-street to the extensive Stores lately occupied by F. Ebsworth, Esq., 115, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank, where he intends carrying on the woolsorting business as usual; and also making purchases and selling wool on commission, as before.
Sydney, January 4. 219

MANEROO.

WOOL will be conveyed from Boydtown to Sydney during the season, by regular packets, at ONE SHILLING PER CWT.; persons wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, are to apply to Adam Boque, Boyd-town Store, Twofold Bay.
6489 No charge made for shipping or storage.

BOYD TOWN STORE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Settlers on Maneroo can be supplied with stores of every description, at Sydney prices. Wool, Sheepskins, and hides, taken in exchange 7219

WHO WANTS CASH?

PARTIES having second-hand clothes, tools, linen, or miscellaneous property of any description to part with, may find a purchaser by addressing a note to
JOHN SMITH,
Next door to the Willow Tree, Pitt-street.
N.B.—No goods purchased at my door: parties waited upon at their own residences. 1189

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Martha Venables, has left her home without cause or provocation, this is to give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after this date. JOHN VENABLES.
Burroowa, December 29. 569

CAUTION.—The Bogie Estate, with the Sheep and Cattle, near Bathurst, formerly belonging to Charles Marsden Esq., having been disposed of: Notice is hereby given, that no person has authority to draw upon me any further orders on account of the same. If any claims are outstanding they are requested to be sent in forthwith to me.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Jun.
Campbell's Wharf, Jan. 16. 979

BOARD AND LODGING, OR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN wishes the above, in a quiet, respectable family, where there are no children or lodgers. Address, with particulars, H.B., *Herald* Office. 1241

SHEEP ON HALVES

WANTED, by a person accustomed to manage a large establishment on the Hunter, five thousand Sheep on the Halves. Apply, for further particulars, at the *Herald* Office. 1215

WANTED immediately, a mixed herd [illegible] upon shares, (or on terms that may be agreed upon) by a gentleman residing in New England. All particulars to be obtained by applying to Robert Graham, Jamison-street. 969

A PRACTICAL BREWER, competent to manage the brewing department in a malt brewery, may meet with a liberal engagement for a term of years. A letter post paid, addressed MALT, *Herald* Office, partially stating what experience the party has had in the business, will meet with an early reply.
December 27. 724

TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, an assistant in the hosiery department. Apply to J. Rickards, George-street. 1065

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some maliciously disposed individual has circulated a report that I am about to leave the colony by the ship *Ocean* I hereby offer a reward of five pounds to any person who will give me such information as shall enable me to trace this evil-intentioned report home to the malignant author of the same. I beg leave to state that I still carry on my business as a Builder in all its branches—*and intend to do*—in Bathurst-street East, and Elizabeth-street, near the Old Court House.
WALTER ROBERTSON.
Sydney, January 23. 1256

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, a bunch of keys, upon a round steel split ring. They must have been lost between Castlereagh-street North and the Post Office, going through Pitt-street. They are useless, except to the owner.

Any one bringing them to the owner, W. D., at Mr. Norton's Office, shall receive the above reward.
Monday, 22nd January. 1261

STRAYED, from Yass Plains, a brown Mare, branded on the near shoulder A, star on forehead, black points, square tail. Any person bringing the said mare to Mr. Middleton's Rose Inn, Yass, will receive Two Pounds reward. Lost since the 15th of October, 1843.

ACCOMODATIONS may be obtained for one gentleman in a respectable family at the north end of the City; the terms are moderate, especially if permanent. For cards of address apply at this office 1107

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

A GOOD Family Dwelling-house, with shop front, cellars, and yard, situated in Lower George-street.

ALSO,

Several Warehouses, with offices, suitable for any kind of merchandise, eligibly situated for commencers of business.

AND,

A good six-roomed Dwelling-house, with or without a detached store. These premises are well adapted for a Commission Agent for sale of colonial produce, or persons connected in the coasting trade, being situated opposite Street's Wharf, Sussex-street.

For terms and particulars apply to,
Mr. J. S. HANSON,
Lower George-street.
January 15. 821

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the stores, wharf, and premises (commonly called Cox's Wharf,) lately in the occupation of John Rostron. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Campbell, Jun., and Co.'s, Bligh-street Sydney. 8447

TO LET, those capacious stores situated in Queen's-place, known as De Mets's bonded warehouse. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, November 6799

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, one of those houses commonly called the AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE BUILDINGS, situated in College-street, Church-hill, and adjoining the best part of George street. The house is handsomely finished, and contains fourteen apartments, with a commodious stable and other outbuildings, and access to a never-failing supply of water.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Baillie, District Council Office, George-street.
Sydney, January 22. 1209

TO LET, for such period of time as may be agreed upon, to a respectable tenant, all that spacious two-storied stone building, known as ADVENTURE VIEW HOUSE, 46 feet by upwards of 30 feet from out to out, and situate immediately fronting Botany Bay containing a spacious hall, passage, and four rooms, on the ground floor, with four rooms above, a cellar underneath, and a large kitchen and store adjoining. The house has a verandah, front and back, and balcony. There is a two-stalled stable and coach house, fowl house, poultry yards, enclosed paddocks, &c., and has an extensive run for a dairy herd adjoining the Veterans' Allotments at Banks Meadows, and the whole has an inexhaustible supply of fine fresh water in the driest seasons. It lies centrical between the estate of the late Simeon Lord, the Fishermen's Village, and the well-known garden and orchard of Mr. John Brown, and has an extensive view of the Ocean through the heads of the Bay.

ALSO,

Several small FARMS, drained and prepared for agricultural purposes, the quality of the land of which is equal to the celebrated Surry Hills Gardens, and the distance from Sydney so small, that vegetables may be reared for the markets.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. Kellett, Crispin Arms, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-lane. 1136

LAND AT ONE SHILLING PER ACRE PER ANNUM!
(Within three and a half hours' ride from Sydney.)
TO BREEDERS OF STOCK, DAIRYFOLKS, BUTCHERS, &c.

TO LET,—Three thousand five hundred acres of LAND, the whole of which is fenced in—a portion fit for cultivation, and the rest capital grazing land, being well watered in the driest seasons; there are no buildings on the ground, but, if required, a neat verandah cottage, detached kitchen, coach-house, stabling, &c., can be had on land adjoining for a slight addition to the rent.

Apply by letter, post paid, X. Y., *Sydney Herald* Office. 995

TO LET, (rent £80 per annum,) the House lately occupied by W. H. Moore, Esq., pleasantly situated on the Surry Hills; the house contains nine rooms, with large kitchen and servants' room, coach-house, and stabling; with a large paddock sufficient to keep a cow, and a never-failing supply of pure water. Apply to the proprietor,
J. BLUCK,
1034 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in the best situation in the township of Goulburn, a blacksmith's shop, in full trade, with all the necessary tools, and a dwelling [illegible] Application to be made if by letter, post paid, to
N. MANDELSON,
[illegible] Goulburn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

REAL "GONDA" DUTCH PIPES,
JUST LANDED,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED.
ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 101 George street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
Nine cases plain L and ornamented Dutch Pipes, warranted best clay, and real Gondas.
Terms—Cash. 1235

ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. J. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock, a large quantity of Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony, consisting of—
Mahogany Chairs, with horse-hair seats
Horse-hair Sofas and Cushions
Large Mahogany Dining Table (to dine 24 persons)
Loo Tables and Cheffoniers
Four-post Mahogany and other Bedsteads
Cane bottomed Chairs, Dressing Tables, &c.
A large quantity of Kitchen Utensils.
Terms, cash. 1234

SECOND EVENING'S SALE OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
Ex *Midlothian*.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 101, George street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS EVENING, January 25, at seven o'clock precisely,

A choice selection of Books in various departments of Literature, Ancient and Modern, just landed, ex *Midlothian*, amongst which will be found—
Lizar's Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, last edition, coloured from nature, large folio, half-bound Russia, gilt tops
Jardine and Selby's Ornithology, 3 vols., royal quarto, coloured plates, half-bound, green Morocco, gilt tops
Illustrated Family Bible, with Hannay's Concordance, large paper, splendidly bound in morocco
Burnet's Bible [illegible] plates, [illegible] 4to.
Lakes of Scotland, proofs
Master Humphrey's Clock
Nicholas Nickleby
Sam Slick
Royal Palaces of Scotland, early impressions, 4to.
Thompson's Historical and Classical Atlas, royal folio, coloured
Thompson's Cabinet Atlas, coloured
Russel's General Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography
Tate's Horatius Restitutus
Also, the Works of
Byron, Burns, Pope, Shakespeare, Bushby, Paley, Scott, Ferguson, Goldsmith, Brown, Guthrie, Wordsworth, Tannahill. With a great variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayers, in splendid bindings.

Mr. Carfrae particularly calls the attention of gentlemen of the learned professions, heads of families, conductors of public libraries, to this, his Second Evening Sale of the above, as an opportunity of selecting really standard works from such a splendid collection seldom occurs.
Terms, cash. 1236

ON THURSDAY EVENING,
By AUCTION.
STATIONERY, GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, HUMAN SKELETON, &c.

MR. JOHN CARFRAE will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 101, George-street adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS EVENING, the 25th instant, at Seven o'clock,

An assortment of Stationery, consisting of—
Post, Foolscap, and Demy Paper
Cash Books, Day Books, Account Current Books, Journals, Ledgers, Ciphering Books, Surveyor's and Copy Books
Sixty thousand Pens
Fifteen thousand Quills
Black and red Sealing Wax
Gillott's Steel Pens, in boxes and on cards.
ALSO,
A Human Skeleton, unarticulated, and in excellent condition.
Terms—Cash. 1239

IMPORTANT TO NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, AGRICULT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.

For Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, yesterday, the schooner *Edward*, Captain Tallan, with sundries.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 24.—*Ruth*, 14, Foot, from the Hawkesbury, with wheat and maize; *Martha and Elizabeth*, 103, Boyle, from the M'Leay, with 27,000 feet cedar; *Trial*, 10, Robinson, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Nautilus*, 40, Tait, from the Richmond, with 20,000 feet cedar.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 24.—*Ruth*, 14, Foot, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Trial*, 10, Robinson, for Port Aiken, with sundries; *Fly*, 20, Williams, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Flying Fox*, 14, Jones, for Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, in ballast.

CLEARANCE.—For Norfolk Island, the barque *Maitland*, Captain Thompson, with 194 male convicts. Passengers—Major Childs, Commandant of Norfolk Island; Dr. M'Laran, R.N., Captain Lavers, Mrs. Lavers, Lieut. Botts, R.N., Mr. Rowe, Colonel Jackson, Captain Reed, Ensign Mends, and 86 rank and file of 99th Regiment, 4 women, 3 children, and 6 overseers, James Dalton, wife, and 2 children.

Both the *Persian* and *Glenroy* were anchored in Watson's Bay last evening.

The *Cuba*, Captain Joyes, left Newcastle for Sydney yesterday morning.

The Emigration Board assembled yesterday morning for the inspection of emigrants on board the *Elizabeth*; after which the vessel was moved to the Flour Company's Wharf. Persons may obtain [illegible] by applying on board from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Owing to the wetness of the weather, the departure of the steamer *Sovereign* for Moreton Bay, has been deferred until five o'clock this evening.

The *Sophia Jane* was unable to land her cargo at Wollongong on Thursday last, owing to the heavy sea; and returned to Sydney after putting the passengers on shore, which was done with great difficulty.

The *General Hewitt* will take home the most valuable cargo that ever left the port of Sydney. She will have upwards of three thousand bales of wool, besides dead weight comprised of oil, tallow, and hides. She will commence loading on Monday, and as two thousand three hundred bales of wool are already engaged for her, she will not be detained beyond the end of March.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH WATER. morn	HIGH WATER. even.
25	THURSDAY	5 7	6 53	1 18	1 42

First Quarter, Jan. 27, 35 m. past 10, night.

MORETON BAY, &c.

THE Subscribers to this Journal at Moreton Bay are informed that Mr. THOMAS DOWSE has been appointed agent. All persons indebted to the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in this place are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. Dowse, he having the receipt printed on yellow paper, and bearing the signature of

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

January 9.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

BLUNDERS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

WE have often had occasion to smile at the ignorance betrayed by the English Press respecting the topography and other concerns of these colonies; and not by the Press only, but even by senators and despatch to our Government, gravely suggested that Goat Island might be advantageously set apart as a penal settlement! And we observed a few days ago, in a description given by the *Liverpool Courier* of the Polytechnic Exhibition in that town during last summer, that amongst the curious specimens of art enumerated was a panorama of *Sydney in Hobart Town!* the latter city being evidently taken for the great Australian metropolis, and Sydney for one of its suburbs!

These blundering notions of our whereabouts might, however, be readily forgiven, since they serve to amuse the better informed, without doing harm to any body; but our attention has just been caught by a blunder of a very different nature, not only betraying egregious ignorance, but calculated to inflict the deepest injury upon Australia. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 15th September last, after commenting upon the disastrous tidings which had recently arrived from Sydney, speaks thus consolingly of our eventual restoration:—

"When the storm has spent itself, the colony may be prosperous again. Meantime, the new constitution which has been bestowed on New South Wales—*the Act regulating the sale of waste land in the Australian Colonies, passed in* 1842—the superintendence bestowed on emigration by the government—will *all*, in the absence of any larger scheme, operate *beneficially* in resuscitating the condition of a colony so extensive and important."

Of the three measures here specified as containing the elements of future prosperity to New South Wales, one is confessedly good as far as it goes—our new constitution; another, to say the least, is of rather dubious omen—Government superintendence of emigration; but the other—the too notorious Land Act—is about the most disastrous blow that could have been struck by the Downing-street axe. It is pretty well known that we have never ranked amongst the despondent; that even under the darkest aspect of our affairs, we have always avowed unshaken confidence in the stability of our country, and in the elastic energies of her people, nothing doubting that her night of adversity would ere long pass away, and be followed by a bright morning of encouragement and hope: but we frankly confess that if any thing could shake our trust and damp our anticipations, it would be this very Act of Parliament of which the *Morning Chronicle* speaks with such ill-timed complacency. Our recent epitome of the evidence published by the Legislative Council has fully justified the terms in which we reprobate that odious enactment. We have seen how grossly it outrages the common sense and every-day experience of the colonists, so that they cannot speak of it but with wonder at its errors, with contempt for its presumptuous folly, and with execration of its injustice and oppression. We have seen, too, what have been its past, what are its present, and what must be its future operations, in destroying the Land Fund, in deterring the emigration of capitalists, and in cutting off our indispensable supplies of labour. The colony may still do well; but assuredly it will not be *because* of this Act, but in *spite* of it. Had the Land Regulations of 1831 been left to pursue without molestation that brilliant career which had for seven years attested their wisdom and their beneficence, our present prospects would have been comparatively without a cloud. With Crown lands at a minimum of five shillings per acre [illegible] with stock at the lowest price to which it was ever depreciated—with the splendid staple which we have been newly found to possess in our tallow and salt provisions—and with the upward tendency of our fleece in the British market, the colony would at this moment have held out attractions for the investment of capital, which would soon have put an end to our pecuniary embarrassments, and have diffused prosperity amongst all classes of the community. Of surplus capital and of surplus population, England never possessed a more acknowledged abundance. And—but for this pernicious Act—what a field for both would New South Wales now present! As it is, the field is shut. Lord STANLEY has planted a hedge around it, which keeps out immigration as effectually as if he had proclaimed it to be a national "*preserve*," into which all trespassers would be subject to the penalties of "*poaching*."

It is therefore grievous to see the British [illegible] colony, eulogising a measure so pregnant with mischief. Ministers are thereby confirmed in their delusion; and the voice of colonial remonstrance is the less likely to penetrate their sluggish ears. The voice of the colony, did we say? And where is that voice? True, it has spoken nobly within the walls of our Council Chamber, and the sentiments to which it has *there* given utterance are well recorded in more than one Report. But where is "the pressure from without?" What efforts have been made by the *constituency*, to convince Ministers that, on this momentous subject, the sentiments of the Council are a faithful representation of those entertained by the colonists at large? Alas! the Report of the Crown Lands Committee exhibits a humiliating proof that the colonists have not done their duty—have not been true to themselves; for one of its appendices consists of a memorial — a memorial from a single provincial town, subscribed by a hundred and twenty-six names — showing cause against the Land Act. Why, the Committee ought to have been enabled to refer to petitions from every town and district in the colony, and to count signatures, not by scores, but by thousands and tens of thousands.

Our character for intelligence and public spirit may even yet be redeemed; and if the colonists only reflect upon the inevitable consequences of Lord STANLEY's Act, unless it be speedily repealed or essentially modified, they will be convinced that if ever they were called upon to unite their energies for the warding off of a common danger, they are called upon now.

THE TALLOW MARKET.

WE perceive that the tallow from this colony is regularly quoted in the English Price Currents. In the London colonial market prices for September 15th we find the following:—"This afternoon the demand was only for [illegible] the spot. At public sale 43 casks New South Wales fetched 41s. to 41s. 6d. 100 casks Odessa beef tallow and 50 casks Odessa sheep tallow at 41s. per cwt."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains a detailed account of the QUEEN'S visit to the KING OF THE FRENCH. We shall to-morrow give an account of HER MAJESTY's trip to Belgium.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN EQUITY.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE SIR JAMES DOWLING, Chief Justice.

J. G. COLLINS, *v.* W. HART, AND W. H. HART.

In this cause His HONOR pronounced the following decree:—

This was an application to dismiss the plaintiff's bill for want of prosecution.

The Bill was filed, and subpœna issued, on the 12th July, 1843. On the 17th August following the Bill was amended by order, dated the third day of the same month of August. The defendant W. H. Hart appeared by his solicitors, on the 13th July, and put in his answer on the 18th October. By an order of Court made on the 13th November, on the petition of the plaintiff, it was ordered that he should have liberty to amend his bill without costs, "amending the defendants' attested copies and requiring no further answer" from the defendant, W. H. Hart, such amendment to be made within three weeks from the date of the order. The plaintiff amended his bill accordingly. On the 1st November, 1843, the Court refused an application that service on the defendant, W. H. Hart, of a subpœna to answer this bill should be deemed good service upon the defendant, W. Hart, who was stated by the bill and admitted by the answer of W. H. Hart, to be out of the jurisdiction, and no subsequent proceeding had been taken since the 13th November, when the defendant, W. H. Hart, put in his answer, except settling the last mentioned order, and obtaining on the 21st November, an order on the defendant W. H. Hart, to produce and allow the plaintiff to take a copy of a certain power of attorney, stated to have been given by W. Hart to the defendant W. H. Hart, to act as his agent in this colony. After the lapse of two months from the putting in of W. H. Hart's answer, namely, on the 16th of the present month of January, the plaintiff's solicitor was served with notice of motion for the 19th inst. to dismiss the bill with costs, to be taxed by the Master for want of prosecution. Pending this notice of motion, namely, on the 17th instant, a warrant was obtained, at the instance of the plaintiff, from the Master, returnable on the 22nd instant, to consider of an application for liberty to amend the bill, but no previous application was made to him on the subject. The motion to dismiss the bill was supported by an affidavit of the defendant, W. H. Hart, stating that on the 25th November last, he received information from England, and believed that William Hart, the other party named as a defendant in the suit, departed this life on or about the 22nd January, 1843, being twenty-two days before the bill was filed.

The motion was resisted, as being too early, on an affidavit of the clerk to the plaintiff's solicitor, that fourteen weeks had not elapsed since the answer of W. H. Hart had been filed, and a certified copy thereof left at the office of the plaintiff's solicitor; that an application is now pending to amend the bill, and that the bill was laid before the plaintiff's counsel before the plaintiff's solicitor received the notice of motion to dismiss the bill; that the amendments are now settled, approved, and signed by counsel; that plaintiff and his solicitor were not able to obtain the necessary information to enable deponent to make the amendments sooner, and he has been advised, and m[illegible] that the amendments are necessary [illegible] the plaintiff's case; that the [illegible]ments are not intended to be made for [illegible]pose of delay or vexation, and depo[illegible] had taken out a warrant for leave to [illegible]end, and had served a copy thereof on the [illegible]fendants' solicitors.

The question is, whether under these circumstances the defendant is entitled to have this bill dismissed for want of prosecution, within the 19th rule of the practice of this Court. It now appears, that at the time this bill was filed, William Hart, one of the defendants named on the record, was dead, and consequently there was in fact, never but one defendant, namely, William Hamilton Hart. This was at the time unknown to both parties; but the question is, whether the plaintiff, having neglected to set down his cause on bill and answer, within two calendar months from the time of a *sufficient answer* being filed, *and no further answer* being required, he has not entitled the defendant to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution. But for the fact of the plaintiff having on the 13th November obtained an order to amend (requiring no further answer), and which was served upon the defendant, I should have been of opinion that the time given by the 19th Rule before the bill could have been dismissed had not expired. The obtaining an order so worded, tied up the plaintiff to the necessity of setting down his cause on bill and answer within two months from the 13th November. If he had wished to amend, he should in the mean time have applied specially to the Court on sufficient affidavits, pointing out the particulars in respect of which he desired to amend, and not wait until after the two months had expired. After the lapse of that time, he merely takes out a warrant from the Master, and it does not even now appear what are the amendments he [illegible] 13th November intimated that he required no further answer, he then came within the [illegible] of the Rule which required him to set down his cause on bill and answer within two calendar months. I think the reasonable construction of the 19th Rule gives four months from the defendant's appearance, that is, two months to file the answer, and two months before it can be *deemed sufficient*. Then was this defendant's answer deemed by the plaintiff sufficient on the 13th November? On that day he obtains an order of Court to amend, expressly qualified by the declaration, that "no further answer is required." Under such circumstances I am bound to hold that at that time the answer was deemed sufficient, and put the plaintiff to obey the exigency of the Rule requiring him within two months from that time to set down his cause for hearing, on bill and answer. I cannot regard the application for substituted service on W. Hamilton Hart, and the motion to produce the power of attorney as steps toward the hearing. The 19th Rule of Practice was ordained on advised consideration to avoid dilatoriness in bringing suits in Equity to hearing, and to guard against those delays which had theretofore cast a just stigma on the slow movements of Courts of Chancery. The Nineteenth Rule leaves no general discretion in the Court; the only discretion given to it, is limited to the case of where a plaintiff is unable to obtain the answer or answers of another defendant or defendants. In the present case there was in fact but one defendant, the other defendant having died before the bill was filed, and consequently, the case does not come within the reason which would afford an excuse within the terms of the Rule. The case of Vest. *v.* Pasey, 3 Sim., 382, cited against the motion, I cannot consider as an authority for the plaintiff. That case went upon the construction of the English Rule then in force, which gave the Court a discretion; by that Rule the defendant could not dismiss the bill at the end of two months from its being filed, unless the plaintiff had not prosecuted the cause with due diligence. In that case it appeared that the plaintiff had prosecuted the cause with due diligence, and for that reason the order was refused. In our Rule, there is no such qualification, for the bill may be dismissed at the expiration of two months after a sufficient answer, whether the plaintiff has or has not prosecuted the suit with due diligence in the mean time.

Referring therefore to the terms of the order of the 13th November, which is a recognition of the sufficiency of the answer, and the plaintiff not having before the expiration of [illegible] application, the defendant was entitled to dismiss the bill within the terms of the 19th Rule, for want of prosecution.

The bill must therefore be dismissed, with costs to be taxed by the Master.

Bill *dismissed accordingly*.

After advancing some other causes a stage, the Court adjourned till Saturday.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice BURTON and the following Jury:—John Tingcombe, (foreman), William Woolcott, James Lethbridge Templar, James Upton, George Talbott, George Venables, Frederick Thompson, James Urquhart, W. J. H. Thorne, Peter Henry Valentine, John Brown Viles, and George Tabor.

MURDER.

John Fitch, alias *John Knatchbull*, was placed at the bar indicted for the wilful murder of one Ellen Jamieson, by striking her on the head with a tomahawk, on the 6th of January instant, thereby inflicting divers mortal wounds of which the said Ellen Jamieson expired on the 18th of the said month. A second count of the indictment charged the prisoner with having committed the assault which caused the death of the said Ellen Jamieson by forcibly casting her on the ground and beating her with his hands and feet.

Upon the prisoner being called upon to plead to the above indictment, Mr. LOWE, who appeared as counsel in his behalf, pleaded in abatement that the name mentioned in the indictment was not that of the prisoner at the bar. The Latin term "alias" he contended was one of which they were not bound to know the meaning, and as the indictment was then worded it appeared as if "John Fitch alias John Knatchbull" was the name by which the prisoner was arraigned.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked that the introduction of the term *alias*, as introducing a second name by which the prisoner was known, was in accordance with the practice of the Court; and the usual course in a plea of this description was, to apply for an order to amend the indictment, accompanying the application with an affidavit of the truth of the statements upon which the application was grounded.

His HONOR assented to the remark of the Attorney-General as to the practice of accompanying such applications by an affidavit of facts, but remarked that the words "otherwise called" should be used in indictments instead of the term "alias," of which it might be truly said they were not bound to know the meaning. Assuming, however, that the fact of the prisoner's real name being John Knatchbull, had been correctly stated, it was discretionary in the Court either to order the indictment to be quashed in order that another might be exhibited against the prisoner in his proper name, or to direct such indictment to be amended by striking out the words "John Fitch alias."

After some further argument, the indictment was amended by order of the Court, and the prisoner was again arraigned by the name of John Knatchbull only, to which indictment he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. LOWE then applied to the Court for a postponement of the trial until the next Criminal Session of the Supreme Court; and produced in support of this application, an affidavit from the prisoner, stating that one John Tattersal, of the Clarence River, settler, was a material witness in the case, as he would be able to prove that on the evening of the alleged murder the prisoner was in his company, and remained with him during the time mentioned by one of the witnesses for the Crown as that in which he had been seen by such witness, but that the said John Tattersal had left Sydney before the prisoner's committal, and he was unable either to procure his attendance or to proceed with safety to trial without him. The affidavit also stated that he had not had time to prepare himself properly for his trial, and urgedas an additional ground of postponement that in the present excited state of the public mind, his case must be highly prejudiced by an immediate trial, which could not under these circumstances be an impartial one.

His HONOR enquired of the Attorney-General whether he would take time to answer this affidavit or would reply to it at once.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he should not apply for any time to answer the affidavit, but would rest his objections to it upon the fact of its defective nature. In affidavits of this nature it was not only necessary to state that the witness alluded to was a material one, but that there was a reasonable probability of procuring his attendance at the time the trial was sought to be postponed to; but no such prospect was held out in the present affidavit, nor was there any statement of reasonable diligence having been used to procure the attendance of the witness named in the application within the time which had elapsed since notice of trial. The affidavit was also objectionable upon the ground of its containing no distinct statement of what the witness could prove, which was another essential ingredient in all applications of this nature. The latter part of the affidavit, which supported the application by alleging the excited state of the public mind as a reason for believing that the prisoner would not have a fair trial, was one to which he was assured the Court would not attach any weight, as the admission of such a plea might tend greatly to the embarrassment of the administration of justice.

Mr. LOWE submitted, in reply, that the affidavit would scarcely bear the construction which had been put upon it by the Attorney-General; for although it did not state so in direct terms, it was clearly to be inferred upon the face of it, that the time allowed to the prisoner to prepare himself for trial [illegible] was shorter than the usual period of six[illegible] it was sworn that he had only been committed for trial six days. The peculiar position of the prisoner, as a prisoner close in gaol ever since his apprehension, ought also, he contended, to be taken into consideration; and added to this, it was not fair or humane to construe an affidavit of this description with the same legal strictness as those put in by professional men in civil suits of perhaps an unimportant nature. It had been positively sworn that the witness named in the affidavit was a material one, and that the prisoner could not safely proceed to trial without his attendance: and this he submitted was a fair and reasonable ground for the delay he had applied for.

His HONOR decided that the affidavit was insufficient, inasmuch as it did not define with sufficient correctness the evidence which the witness alluded to was expected to give, so as to determine whether the testimony of that witness was or was not material. He was indeed described loosely as one who could prove that the prisoner was in his company at the time stated by one of the witnesse for the prosecution; but the truth of this statement might be quite consistent with the fact that the prisoner was actually the murderer, as there might be several witnesses for the Crown who spoke of having observed the prisoner at different periods, and the particular witness whose testimony was sought to be contradicted might be a comparatively immaterial one. It was the duty of the Court to watch jealously all applications of this nature for the purposes of delay, and to see that they were not made without good ground, for they might become the means of greatly embarrassing the administraton of justice, by occasioning delays which would be fatal to its ends. On the other hand, the Court was bound in justice to the prisoner to watch astutely that he not subjected to any injustice by being deprived of testimony which would really be available in his behalf, for if this evidence was truly of a material kind the prisoner had an indoubted right to have the trial postponed for its production; and if the present affidavit had stated that the evidence of Tattersal would have the effect of showing that the prisoner was in his (Tattersal's) company at the very time the murder was said to have been committed by him, the evidence would have been really such as to aid the prisoner in his defence, and he should consequently have felt bound to order a postponement of the trial. The witness, however, could not be a material one of this description, for if he had been care would no doubt have been taken to describe with more particularity the natus of the testimony which he was expected to give. As to that part of the affidavit which alluded to the excitement prevailing in the public mind as a reason for postponing the trial, he must say that it was an argument he could not listen to unless some facts were stated upon affidavit to show that this excitement prevailed, and that it would have a tendency to hinder the prisoner from being fairly tried. The application must therefore be refused.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then opened the case on behalf of the Crown, remarking that when hey had heard the information read, and found that the prisoner at the bar was indicted for so serious a charge as that of murder—a charge which if proved would entail the forfeiture of his life—he presumed that he need scarcely caution the Jury against allowing themselves to be influenced by any reports which they might have heard out of Court. They had heard an affidavit read in support of an application for postponement, one of the reasons for which was the excitement alleged to exist in the public mind at the present time, to such an extent as probably to prevent the prisoner from having a fair and impartial trial. This statement, perhaps, alluded to the publication in the newspapers of the evidence and proceedings at the Coroner's inquest which had been held upon the body of the unfortunate deceased; and although it must be admitted that the publication of proceedings of this description did much good, it could not be denied on the other hand that it was calculated to produce much evil—and the greatest evil probably of all, was its possessing the public mind with a chain of evidence and circumstances which might not be made evident in the trial, and thus perhaps create a prejudice against the prisoner. If any of the Jury had read the reports alluded to they must dismiss them wholly from their minds, and form their opinion solely upon the evidence which might be brought under their notice by him (the Attorney-General), by which evidence alone the case must stand or fall. He presented the case to them, not as one of particular interest, but as an ordinary case of murder, a crime, he was sorry to say, too common in this colony; for although the prisoner might have acquired a sufficient notoriety to occasion a crowd of persons to come to the Court for the purpose of hearing his trial, there was no reason why any distinction should be made upon that ground between this and any other case of a similar description.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then went into a detail of the circumstances of the case, and concluded by saying, that if the instructions with which he had been furnished, were to be depended upon, he had no doubt he should be able to fix the guilt of the prisoner beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Several witnesses for the prosecution were then called, but it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed report of their evidence, as it was identical in its main features with that given by the same persons at the Coroner's Inquest, a full report of which was published in the *Herald* of Friday last. The facts were that the prisoner was seen lurking about the door of deceased's house, at the corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place, for upwards of an hour and a half, by Mr. Shalles, the builder, and was finally seen by the same party to enter the house, when, suspecting the evil nature of his intentions, Mr. Shalles ran up to the door and listened—hearing no sound except a noise like that of some one breaking a cocoanut with a hammer, he suspected foul play, and procured the assistance of a Mr. Jaques and others, by whom the house was forcibly entered and the prisoner secured. On entering the house, the deceased was found lying insensible, with her head dreadfully cut, but the instrument with which these injuries had been inflicted was not discovered until the next day, when Mrs. Jaques, who was attending the deceased, found a tomahawk spotted with blood concealed between the mattrass and battens under the bed whereon Mrs. Jamieson was then lying, which tomahawk was proved afterwards to be the property of one Charles Hollowell, with whom the prisoner was then lodging, and in whose yard it had been openly lying for several years past, so that it might easily have been removed by the prisoner. The prisoner was also seen by two of the witnesses while up-stairs, and was observed to push aside the blind and look out upon them when the alarm had been given. On getting the prisoner to the watch-house, and searching him, a woman's pocket was found upon him, containing ten shillings and eighteen sixpences, and apparently torn by force from her person; they also found a bag containing £4 2s. 8d. in silver, £1 1s. also in silver, six £1 notes, and one £5, the whole of which money had been concealed on various parts of his person. Besides this money they found six bank bills, three of which were filled up for £50 each, signed by the prisoner, and addressed to Sir Edward Knatchbull, and the other left blank as far as the amount and signature were concerned, but addressed to the same party. Upon examining the prisoner's trousers, they were found to be spotted with blood, and they were accordingly taken from him for production at the trial. The trousers were accordingly produced and sworn to, and the tomahawk and pocket was also produced, but neither of them could be proved by the police to be the identical ones procured in the manner above stated. The tomahawk, however, was sworn to by Mr. and Mrs. Jacques as the one which was found on the premises, and Inspector Molloy, although he could not swear positively that the pocket produced was the one which was found upon the prisoner, stated he believed that it was so, inasmuch as it very much resembled that article. Brown [illegible] was likewise sworn to by a Mrs. To prove that the deceased had lost nothing from the injuries she had received, Mr. Jones, of Jamison-street, the surgeon who had been first called to the unfortunate woman, was examined, and after describing the nature of the wounds, and the probability of their having been inflicted by such an instrument as the tomahawk produced, gave it as his decided opinion that her death had been produced by those wounds.

After the case for the Crown had been closed,

Mr. LOWE rose to address the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. After the shocking details which had been laid before them by the witnesses called on behalf of the Crown, it must (he said) be a relief to their minds to know that it was not his intention to shock their feelings by a recapitulation of those harrowing circumstances. To lay that evidence impartially before them, and to comment upon its various bearings, was constitutionally the duty of the Judge, and he should leave that evidence, accompanied by the prisoner's denial of guilt, in the hands of his Honor, confident that, in addressing them upon it, he would not fail to lay the case before them in as merciful a light towards the unfortunate prisoner at the bar as consistently with his duty he could do. His Honor would tell them that if the slightest doubt should arise in their minds as to the prisoner's guilt, they would be bound to throw all the benefit of that doubt into the scale of mercy. But as he had before said, it was not his intention to enter into a circumstantial detail, for the duty which devolved upon him that day was of a very different kind; and he should endeavour to show that, even supposing for the sake of argument the statements of all the preceding witnesses had been true, the prisoner was still one of those persons for whom laws had not been made, and who, although for the peace and welfare of society he ought to be placed under the most severe restraint, ought not to be held responsible for his actions. It was not for the good of society that the life of any man who could not be held legally responsible for his actions should be taken; and he must most earnestly impress it upon the minds of the Jury that they did not sit there merely as the avengers of blood. It was not because a murder had been committed, with the terrible particulars of which the evidence for the Crown had rendered them so familiar, that they necessarily [illegible] a verdict which should deprive another fellow creature of life: for if any circumstances should have arisen which might reasonably lead them to the conclusion that the prisoner, provided he committed the crime at all, had laboured at the time under a condition of mind which rendered him unable to control his own actions—had acted under an invincible and unavoidable necessity—they would be doing justice to their country by at once acquitting him, upon that ground, of the crime laid to his charge. He would briefly state his own views as to the state of the prisoner's mind, and would leave it to the jury to determine whether, being so circumstanced, he ought to be held accountable for his actions. The human mind was so divided in its various faculties that it was not necessary, to constitute insanity, for the person labouring under that misfortune to betray a loss of all his intellect; for one faculty might become impaired, vitiated, or, indeed, totally destroyed, without affecting the strength of the others, and it was very common to find that a person who was perfectly insane in some points, was in most others fully possessed of his mental powers. Insanity was generally accompanied with a delusion of some kind or another, but there was still a species of insanity which was unaccompanied by such a delusion. Thus an insanity affecting the intellect of the patient was invariably attended by the frenzied delusions which the disordered state of the intellect could not fail to produce, while an insanity of the will—the other grand division of the human mind, might be unattended by any such outward symptoms of frenzy, and yet might urge on the unhappy person labouring under its influence with an irresistible and overwhelming influence to the commission of crimes which in themselves were of the most atrocious nature, but which, under such circumstances, could not be said to entail any actual guilt upon the unfortunate perpetrator. It had been the declared opinion of the most competent enquirers into the nature of the human mind that the mind could only be effected by the existence of disease in the brain, and if disease existed in that portion of the brain wherein the human will held its seat, while the other portion of the brain in which the intellect of the patient was contained was free from any such disease, it naturally followed that the person so circumstanced might, with a full knowledge of what he was doing, feel compelled—irresistibly compelled, to crimes which if a perfectly free agent he would be the last to commit. Such was the unhappy state of the prisoner at the bar, and if he had succeeded in obtaining the postponement of trial for which he had applied in an earlier period of the day, he was not without a hope that he should have been enabled to procure evidence showing from the annals of the noble family with which the prisoner was unfortunately connected, that the existence of this disease had been already their bane. They were doubtless well informed as to the past history of the unfortunate man then upon his trial, and he trusted he should have the indulgence of the Court on referring to that history in support of his argument. The prisoner was of a noble family, and began life with such fair prospects that he was promoted to a high station, to the rank of a Commander in the British Navy, for his gallantry in the service of his country, and it could hardly be credited that with these fair prospects, with the high Parliamentary interest which the prisoner undoubtedly possessed, with every motive in short to induce a continuance and probity of action, he should be plunged into such self-created vicissitudes, unless labouring under some mental infirmity which paralysed his better nature. The impulse under which the prisoner had acted, if really guilty of the crime laid to his charge, might be almost designated as one of a childish nature, for no man in possession of his faculties would have perpetrated such an offence as this, with almost a certainty of immediate detection; which certainty, it was clear from the nature of the evidence adduced on behalf of the Crown, the prisoner must have been fully conscious of. It was clear that a man who had acted so must have been under the influence of an uncontrollable desire to do the deed alluded to, for it was easy to conceive that if any determined and more experienced ruffian had been bent upon the crime, he would have taken much better care to secure himself from detection. He might state, although it had not come out in evidence, that the prisoner was about to be married on the following morning; and it would be for the Jury to determine, whether, under all these peculiar circumstances, the act he had been alleged to have committed was such as might have been expected from a sane or reasonable person. Whether this was the way of preparing to clasp the hand of his bride at the altar, by embruing his own in the blood of another female; and whether if a want of money was supposed to be the motive which actuated him, he had not a much readier mode of supplying that want by discounting some of the bills upon Sir Edward Knatchbull, which, they had it in in evidence, were found upon his person. The subject of mental delusion had been of late much canvassed in England, and particularly in the cases of M'Naughten, Oxford, and Francis. In the case of M'Naughten, particularly, no doubt whatever existed that he had committed the crime laid to his charge, but upon evidence being produced of his insanity, the Judges did not hesitate to direct the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal in his favour. He regretted that he was not, as in the case of M'Naughten, in a position to call any witnesses to prove the state of the prisoner's mind to be as he had described it, but he must leave it to the Jury to give the prisoner the benefit of their own construction of his conduct, and of the inferences to be gathered from it. It was no great boon which he asked in this, for even if acquitted upon the ground of insanity he must be confined for life in a lunatic asylum, to avoid his being a disposition upon society with so dangerous imaginations of our forefathers, which would confine the attention of a Jury to the simple fact of whether a person charged did or did not commit the crime of which he was accused; but he could only hope for the dawning of a brighter day, when their attention might be extended also to a full enquiry into the motives which had led to that crime. In conclusion, he might tell them that, while holding in their hands two of the attributes of God—the power of giving life or awarding death, they should take upon themselves two others of those heavenly attributes—justice and mercy; and tempering the one with the other, should determine whether, after a careful consideration, they could believe that a man with the great advantages originally possessed by the prisoner could have fallen, step by step, into the lowest depths of disgrace, unless urged on by some resistless demon of insanity—by whom, if guilty of the crime now laid to his charge, he had been incited to its perpetration. The existence of this internal impulse to evil, although dangerous in its operation to society at large, should not subject the possessor of it to the most dreadful punishment of all, for a crime which he could hardly be held answerable for, and it could not be contended that the ends of justice would be more answered by allowing a person of this description to expiate his offence on the scaffold, than by the public execution of any savage animal which had done an act of cruelty with similar want of a controlling power over its actions. He would with these remarks leave the case in the hands of the Jury, confident that they would divest themselves of any impressions which they might have received out of doors, and would return a fair and impartial verdict. If they found the prisoner guilty of the fact, and yet believed him to be impelled to the crime he had committed by an irresistible impulse of the mind, they would be running counter to the decisions of the juries in England in similar cases if they did not give him the benefit of that opinion. He trusted, however, that a Jury of the colony would be fully capable of coming to an impartial judgment upon the intention of a person so circumstanced as the prisoner, and would not award to him that severe punishment which the law still retained for persons who had committed crime in full knowledge of its nature, and not from impulse or necessity. The learned gentleman then called

PATRICK HARNETT, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, deposed that he had known the prisoner several years ago, at Norfolk Island, where he had come under witness's notice, in consequence of some slight ailments, but that he had never had an opportunity of ascertaining the precise condition of the prisoner's mind. On cross-examination by the Attorney-General, the witness said that the general character of the prisoner at the island was bad, although during a residence of two years, witness had never heard of his committing any act of violence. The prisoner returned to Sydney about three years since, and came again under the notice of the witness in consequence of a complaint of being too weak for hard work, when witness recommended his being sent to Port Macquarie as an invalid.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, Roman Catholic clergyman, was then called, and stated that he had been acquainted with the prisoner in the years 1817 and 1818, when he (the prisoner) was a captain in the navy, but had never had any opportunity of forming a judgment as to the state of his mind.

This closed the defence, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL intimated that it was not his intention to offer anything in reply.

His HONOR then addressed the Jury, telling them that they would have to determine, in the first instance, whether the deceased actually came to her end by the injuries described in the information; secondly—whether the prisoner at the bar was the person who had inflicted those injuries; and thirdly—whether, if such was the case, he was at the time of committing the act in such a state of mind as to be accountable to the law for his actions. As this last question was beyond doubt the most material one in the present case, he should feel it his duty to offer a few observations upon that point. It had been suggested in the prisoner's defence, that he was of a character likely to commit crime through the influence of an overpowering internal impulse, and that on this ground he was not to be held accountable for his actions, but it was the first time he (the Judge) had ever heard a doctrine of this kind broached in a Court of Justice. It was indeed a material ingredient to constitute a crime in the eye of the law, that the person who committed that crime should be in possession of his mental faculties, for if he had no mind he was without responsibility. To place a person in this position, however, it was not merely necessary that he should be a lunatic, but that he should have been a lunatic at the time he committed the crime, for even if he was without his senses at times, and had committed the crime of which he stood charged during a lucid interval, he would be liable to such punishment as that crime might be deemed to merit. The protection, however, which the law thus extended to lunatics, or persons who were not in possession of their powers of reasoning between right and wrong, did not extend itself to those whose will was so depraved as to lead them to the commission of crimes for which no other excuse than that depraved will could be found. The only excuse for crime was that of an actually unsound mind at the time of its perpetration; and whatever attention so abstruse a question as the formation of the human mind might have created among the philosophers of Europe, he apprehended that a simple question of facts propounded to twelve reasonable men might be very easily determined upon without resorting to any such abstract reasoning. The fact for them to determine was, whether the prisoner, if he committed the murder, was, at the time he did so, of sound mind, and if the slightest doubt upon this subject existed they would of course lean to the side of mercy, and give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. They must however be careful to throw far from their consideration any question of justification on the ground that the prisoner was impelled to the commission of the crime by the existence of an innate desire, or as it was argued, a necessity for so doing, for if it was held that this was to be a palliation for crimes of the most dreadful nature, that all men who suffered themselves to be led away by the temptations of the one were to find an excuse in the fact of their having yielded to those temptations—man would only have to be had enough to listen to every evil suggestion thus prompted to commit offences of the most grave nature with perfect impunity. The very terms of the information which they had heard read was, that the prisoner "[illegible] having the fear of God before his eyes but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil," had committed the crime laid to his charge, and it could not, therefore be contended that the offender was to be exonerated from the consequences of his offence by the very reasons which were alleged to have actuated him in committing it. It had been urged that the prisoner must have been impelled by insanity to commit the fatal act, or he would not have done so with the certainty of detection from the watch which had been kept upon his movements but it must not be forgotten that there was no evidence of the prisoner having been conscious that he was watched by Mr. Shallis, or that but for the watchfulness and promptitude of that person he would have been detected at all, unless by some of those mysterious occurrences by which Providence usually brought about the detection of the most grave and apparently secret offences. Whatever place the argument which has been adduced in defence of the prisoner might have in the theories of philosophers, it had no place in the law of England, nor (he was bound to add) had it a place either in common sense or morality, and he was sworn therefore to hear it urged for the first time in a court of justice. He could scarcely suppose, however, that the Jury would allow themselves to be led away by a doctrine like that, so monstrously injurious in its tendency, and the only question for them to determine in the event of their believing the prisoner guilty of the attack upon the deceased, was whether he was or was not insane, in the sense of the term, at the time he did so, they would have to draw their conclusion upon this point from the facts stated in the evidence. The fact of the money found on the prisoner's person would, if they believed that money to have been taken from the house and person of the deceased, furnish them with a probable motive for his conduct, and with the view of determining whether that motive was the true one, they would have to look at his conduct in the locking of the door, and other particulars. If the plea of insanity was intended to be relied on, and witnesses were by any means obtainable in support of that plea, that fact could have been stated upon affidavit, and the trial, if sufficient grounds were made out would have been postponed for that purpose but at present there was no evidence in support of the argument, and the Jury must determine upon that which had been laid before them during the present trial. His Honor then read over his notes of the evidence, and commented briefly upon the leading points in the testimony of each witness.

The Jury without leaving the box returned a verdict of Guilty; and the ATTORNEY GENERAL having prayed the Judgment of the Court in the usual way, the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why such Judgment should not be passed upon him:—

The Prisoner said, that if the witness Tattersal, for the purpose of procuring whom he had applied for a postponement, had been there to give evidence, he should have been able to contradict a great portion of Mr. Shallis's statement, by proving a complete alibi up to eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and having satisfied the Court upon that point, he had no doubt he should have been able to prove his innocence in other resp

the will filled, and the spectators in this part of the Court were principally females.

The prisoner having been removed, and the court somewhat cleared,

The Attorney General addressed His Honor on the subject of the money which had been found on the prisoner, which, from all the circumstances of the case, it would clearly appear had been taken from the unfortunate deceased. The Attorney General said that although he did like to make any order on the subject without consulting His Honor, he was of opinion that the money ought to be applied to the benefit of the children of the deceased.

His Honor said, that the best course to pursue would be, to recommend to the Crown that the money should be placed in the Savings' Bank for the benefit of the children, and the Court would at once make such recommendation.

His Honor said, that as the case had now been disposed of, there were one or two points on which he wished to say a few words now, although he now not adverted to them before, as they did not bear directly upon the issue of the case. He was not at all pleased at the manner in which the police had acted in this case; they had failed in a most essential part of their duty in not placing marks upon the tomahawk and the pocket of the deceased in this case; and if it had been possible that the ends of justice could have been defeated in this case, the negligence of the police would have defeated them. And he was sorry that not only did the ordinary police not know or do their duty, but the magistrates and those who had the direction of them, neglected to instruct them how to act; and he wished those authorities to be informed that he was displeased, and that greater precautions must be taken in future. He was sorry, too, that a watchman and another individual should have so far forgotten themselves as to wish to allow this crime to go on without any attempt to prevent it, with an expression "what have we to do with it?" He was sorry that there were men who could so far forget that they were Englishmen. The public were mainly indebted to Mr. Shalless for bringing the case to light, but for him the murderer might have escaped for the time at all events, and all that the police had done appeared in the proceedings to-day to be more a hindrance than anything else.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

No meetings were appointed or applied for.

MEETINGS FOR THIS DAY.

George Frederick Isaac, an adjourned third meeting, at ten o'clock.

R. W. Newman, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past ten.

Henry Terry Sheldon, a special meeting, at eleven.

Hercules Watt, an adjourned special meeting, at noon.

There will be no meetings to-morrow, it being a holiday in all the Supreme Court Offices.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated yesterday, namely:—

Edward Bailey, of Sydney, gentleman: Debts, £709 10s.; assets—landed property, £55; balance deficiency, £654.

Christopher Lawson, of the M'Leay River, master mariner: Debts, £206 9s.; assets—personal property, £104; balance deficiency, £114 9s. 5d.

Charles Brown, of Elizabeth-street, cabinet-maker: Schedule in the Sheriff's Office.

City Police.—We have been favoured by the Mayor with a copy of the report of the City Council on Police, with an appendix containing the evidence. The Report has already appeared in the *Herald*, and we shall give an abstract of the evidence in an early number. The recommendations contained in the report having been adopted before it was published, there is no immediate necessity for publishing the evidence.

Anniversary Regatta.—Parties who have entered their boats for to-morrow's Regatta are particularly requested to notice the rules and regulations, advertised in the first page of this day's *Herald*.

Anniversary Regatta.—The spirited manner in which subscribers have come forward to commemorate the foundation of the colony has guaranteed more amusement than has been witnessed for some years. The *General Hewett* will haul into the stream as flag-ship, on board of which the regatta committee will give a handsome entertainment to their friends. His Excellency and Lady Gipps, together with others of the *élite*, are expected to be on board, and the military band will be in attendance. The following boats have entered: 1st match, for watermen's skiffs—King's *Rover*, Herman's *Elizabeth*, Boomer's *Boomer*, Lord's *Lucinda*, Blue's *Ellen*, and Brennan's *Wanderer*. In the second match, for third class sailing boats—Wilson's *Dido*, Eddington's *Ellen*, Mackey's *Spy*, Wilkinson's Midas, Cowley's *Black Bess*, Reynolds's *Prince of Wales*, Smith's *Will Watch*, Riley's *Bee*, Pashley's *Rob Roy*, and M'Culloch's *Comet*. In the third match, for gigs rowed by gentlemen amateurs—*No. 2.* of the Leander Club, Captain Hall's *Persian*, and M'Pherson's *Trial*. In the fourth match, for second class sailing boats—Martin's *Bright Planet*, Moore's *Shadow*, Kelligett's *Corsair's Bride*, Keightley's *Witch*, Dind's *Maria*, and Green's *Rover*. In the fifth match, for ship's gigs, no boats were entered. Sixth match, for funniest pulling two oars—Williams's *Tartar*, Emmes's *Bee*, Chowne's *Sylph*, Bligh's *Musquite*, and Green's *Hope*. In the seventh match, for whaleboats—White's *Old Kit*, M'Intosh's *Cornstalk*, Kennedy's *Maid of Erin*, Baker's *Fanny*, and Jackson's *Pilot*. In the eighth match, for all gigs pulling four oars—H. M'Lean's *Thistle*, A. M'Lean's *Leander*, Belbridge's *Cabbage Tree*, and Stewart's *Aurora*. In the ninth match, for first-class sailing boats—Dind's *Ariel*, Milson's *Friendship*, Boyd's *Santa Barbara*, Boyd's *Mesta*, Moore's *Shadow*, and Thornton's *Avenger*. In the tenth match, for licensed watermen's skiffs, pulling two oars—Thompson's *Rover*, Currie's *Agnes*, Sprole's *Grasshopper*, Herman's *Elizabeth*, Blue's *Ellen*, and Beer's *Ellen*.

Police Court Business.—Wednesday.—This Court was opened before the Mayor at nine o'clock, when the drunkards' list, containing two charges, was cleared by each defendant being fined 5s., in default each to be seated in the stocks for three hours. Ann O'Brien and Margaret Holmes were each dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced two months to Sydney gaol. There were five new cases on the general list, viz.: Wm. Thomas, for malicious destruction of property, fined 20s.; John Ryan, drunk, fighting, and assaulting a constable; Elizabeth Madden, for stealing a gown-piece, committed for trial; John Noon, suspicion of stealing an umbrella, remanded; William Ross, for being illegally on Mr. Palmer's premises, discharged. Three remanded cases were each postponed till to-day. The summons list, containing fifteen cases, was disposed of before the Mayor and Mr. Windeyer, as follows: William Blythe, for a breach of the Licensing Act, by selling a gill of wine, fined £30 with £2 costs; Edward Birmingham, for selling spirits on Sunday, fined 40s., with 5s. costs; John Scott and Hugh Marshall, for suffering their horses to stray in the streets, fined 5s. with 5s. costs each; T. Smith, for a breach of the Police Act, paid 40s. with 5s. costs. Six cases of assault—one postponed, one bound to the peace in £20, with sureties in £10 each; all the other cases dismissed.

Highway Robbery.—Four armed men, said to be runaway soldiers, are committing depredations on the Western Road. On Monday, they attacked the house of Mr. Tebbutt, publican, bailed up the persons in it, and after regaling themselves took away a large quantity of spirits, wine, clothes, &c. The same day they committed a similar outrage at Fulliger's, a public house in the neighbourhood. As information was speedily conveyed to Parramatta, and the scoundrels have the means of getting drunk, they are most probably in custody by this time.

Earnest.—The young man in charge of the dray seized on Tuesday evening, and whose name we gave as Passmore, is named Passfield. We are requested by Mr. Cooper to state he is not related to him.

Friday's Summons Cases.—Yesterday, Mr. G. R. Nichols applied to the Mayor and Mr. Windeyer in order to have several summons cases, returnable to-morrow, made returnable on Saturday, or such other day as the Court might deem convenient, on the ground that Friday, being the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony, was recognised as a holiday by all the other Courts in the colony. The Court did not see that it had any power to make holidays, but in order to keep the business on that day as light as possible, it was ordered that no more summonses be made returnable on that day, as it had hitherto been the custom to make a half-holiday at the Police Court on the Anniversary.

Daring the Law—Contempt of Court.—Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Justice Burton was addressing the Jury in the case of Knatchbull, a young gentleman, Daniel F. Roberts, who was listening to the proceedings in the gallery of the Court room, was eased of a gold watch, value twenty-five guineas. The ribbon attached to it had been cut by a pair of scissors or some sharp instrument. A reward of £5 has been offered for the recovery of the property.

Wool Sale this day.—We have been requested to draw the attention of merchants to the sale of about 100 bales, by Mr. Lyons, this day, at the mart, commencing at eleven o'clock precisely. Some of the wool is of a very superior description, and well got up.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In reading your report of the proceedings of the City Council, on Monday last, in your paper of to-day, I was truly astonished at the precipitancy, irregularity, and inconsistency, betrayed by Mr. Thurlow, and the supporters of his motion, for placing on the Supplementary Estimate for the City Police, a salary at the rate of £300 per annum for a Second Police Magistrate, "*on account of the increased duties occasioned by the transfer of the Water Police to the central department.*" I had once before occasion to point out through your columns, the irregularity and precipitancy of some of the proceedings of the City Council; and it is to be regretted, that notwithstanding the serious remonstances of yourselves and others cognizant of the breaches of order, and of law, into which their inconsiderate rashness has betrayed them, they still seem as reckless and wilful as ever to fall into similar errors again. Perhaps it is saying too much to impute their errors to wilful and reckless disregard of standing orders and points of law; but if so, it is still a matter of regret, that these points and orders do not seem to be scrupulously and consistently kept in view by them, in conducting their ordinary proceedings; and I do contend, that if members, in the excusable eagerness of controversy, should lose sight, for the moment, of matters of form, it is the duty of the President and the Town Clerk, as dispassionate observers of their proceedings, to point out these irregularities with promptitude and impartial firmness. If this be not the case, or if the Council will not be more careful themselves, there is every reason to fear, that they will some day stumble into irregularities, which will certainly stultify them, and from which they may find it difficult to extricate themselves with credit and consistency.

To show that this caution is not uncalled for, and that I do not attach too much importance to the irregularity complained of in this instance, I would in the first place call your attention to the fact, that there does not appear to have been any notice on record of Mr. Thurlow's motion; a preliminary observance required by the 94th section of the Corporation Act, and one, considering the financial importance and rescissionary nature of this motion, which could not certainly, in any circumstances, be dispensed with. By that clause of the Act it is expressly provided, "that no business shall be transacted" at the ordinary meetings of Council "*other than is specified in the notice*" or summons required to be issued to each of the members at least "*three clear days*" before that on which such business is to be discussed or transacted by the Council. The only exception to this rule, if exception it can strictly be regarded, which is admissible in the proceedings of legislative bodies, is that provided for in the 5th standing regulation of the City Council, to the effect "that Reports from Committees shall be taken into consideration before any other business, unless the Council by vote shall determine the contrary." Petitions, it is true, and matters of correspondence do usually take precedence of the orders of the day and notices of motion; but that arrangement extends only to their being read and received, and does not warrant any immediate resolution of the Council on matters of material importance. The reason is obvious; the petitions or letters, if they involve business or contemplate a resolution of the Council become on their reception *new business*, which cannot, according to law, be transacted or determined upon without the required notice having been served on each of the members. It is evident, therefore, that it was not competent for Mr. Thurlow to move a supplementary estimate on Monday last, and the Council was out of order in entertaining it as they did, by entering into debate upon its merits. This irregularity ought to have been checked *in limine*; for even had the motion been carried, it would have been illegal and void, and the Council would have most egregiously stultified themselves in the eyes of the public by the consequent result.

They would have stultified themselves, I say, not merely by the illegality and nullity of such a proceeding, but by its obvious inconsistency with the express tenor and specific recommendation of the Police Report so recently agreed to, and deliberately adopted by themselves. In that Report it is positively and distinctly affirmed, "that should an additional paid Police Magistrate be deemed requisite for the Water Police Department, (and that is the reason assigned for the proposed supplementary estimate) "*the Government*," (retaining as it does, the fees, fines, and dues, accruing from and belonging to that department,) "*will be bound to provide a salary for him out of the general revenue*, as well as to defray the clerical, executive, and contingent expenses of the Water Police, for which the Legislative Council have already estimated and provided."

With such a declaration as this on record, with its indisputable and obvious truth to sustain it, and their own public sanction and deliberate adoption to bind their adherence to it, how those gentlemen who mooted and countenanced such an attempt at saddling on the City the encumbrance and expense of an additional magistrate, on account of the Water Police, can reconcile it with consistency on their parts, or with a paramount and scrupulous regard for public economy, to which they all stand pledged, I will leave themselves to answer.

The consistency and firmness of the majority who negatived this motion, deserve praise; and the more so as I find among their number several of those who did not vote for the unqualified adoption of the Report.

My own opinion is—not by any means that an additional Police Magistrate is not required—but if the Water Police does require it, either let the Government pay his salary, or let it hand over to the Corporation *the Water Police revenues*, and then let the City Council be answerable for the whole expense.

I am, &c.,
SCRUTATOR.

Pitt-street, January 23.

GOULBURN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In an article from a correspondent of yours at this place, in the *Herald* of the 15th, I perceive it stated "that there was some demur against those Councillors who had voted with Dr. Murphy at a late meeting of the District Council, and significant expressions used as to who shall receive votes at the election in May." Now I presume it is intended to convey, that the demur has been made by the people of the town of Goulburn, and also that by these, the threat as to the election has been used; but as an inhabitant of the town, and knowing some little of the towns-people, perhaps as much as your *correspondent*, I shall take upon myself to say, that the proceedings of the District Council have given every satisfaction; and although we regret the being deprived of our late worthy Police Magistrate, yet we are not such blockheads as to blame "those Councillors who voted with Dr. Murphy," for refusing to do that which they conscientiously thought they had no power to do, and for being unwilling to sanction any measure of direct taxation, which God knows we can ill bear, if at all, without just and urgent grounds for so doing. "The Councillors who voted with Dr. Murphy" may rest assured that if their future proceedings will only show the same care for the interests of the people, the same caution in increasing our burthens, as their past proceedings have evinced and manifested, that they will receive the support of the towns-people of Goulburn, and the approbation of all the thinking portion of the community, who have no selfish ends to gain, nor private interests to serve.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
A GOULBURN MAN.

DEATH.

At Broulee, Argyle, on the 20th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, the wife of William F. Baker, Esq., J.P.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY,

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Allotments of Land, in George-street, John-street, Surry Hills, Raymond Terrace; also, Tea, Wool, and Lamb's-wool Hats.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Manchester Goods, Spirits, Corks, &c.

Mr. Carphan.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Dutch Pipes; at 7 o'clock, Books, Stationery, Steel Pens, &c.; also, a Human Skeleton.

Mr. Mort—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Hats, Canvas, &c.; at 12 o'clock, a Pianoforte.

Mr. W. H. Chapman—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Brandy, Wines, Furniture, Blankets, Rope, Paints, Biscuit, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Seeds, Paint, Port Wine, Pipes, &c.

Mr. P. Maher—On the premises, Margaret-place, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Groceries, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Poultry, &c.

The Sheriff—At the London Tavern, at noon, 640 acres of Land at Wollombi.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. L. White.—On the Ground, January 27, the Estates of Mount Macquarie and Riverston.

The Sheriff—At the residence of Mr. Riley, Liverpool, This Day, at noon, Furniture, Bar Utensils, &c.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE St. Patrick's Band having succeeded in engaging the *Rapid*, steamer, on this occasion, beg leave to announce that she will leave the Commercial Wharf at nine o'clock, calling at Dawes' Battery at half past nine a. m., at the Queen's Jetty at ten o'clock, to take in passengers, and will continue to ply during the day. Tickets for the day 3s.; children 2s.

N.B. Refreshments to be had on board on reasonable terms 1326

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE NEW STEAMER *FERRY QUEEN*, lately built by Mr. Chowne, and capable of carrying thirty persons, may be hired for the Regatta day by application to the engineer of the *Sophia Jane*, at the Commercial Wharf. She is well adapted for a private party. 1296

IN consequence of the Regatta, the *SOPHIA JANE*, steamer, will not leave for Wollongong until Friday evening next. 1317

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER DIRECT

THE fine new Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, will be despatched for the above place on Saturday next, the 27th January.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Jequen's Wharf, Sussex-street.

Sydney January 24. 1308

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE *WATERLILY*, John Hayle, commander, will be towed outside the Heads by the *Emu* steamer on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
1302 Queen street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON,
(TO SAIL IN A DAY OR TWO).

THE *OCEAN*, 940 tons burthen.

Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money, and secure their berths immediately.

There are vacancies for—

One cabin passenger, at £45
Four intermediate, at £25
Three steerage, at £17

W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.,
Agents, Miller's Point.
January 24. 1292

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class British-built barque *MIDLOTHIAN*, having room only for a few bales of wool, will sail the first week in March. She carries an experienced surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Early application is requested to the undersigned, or to Captain Morrison, on board.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Lower George-street. January 24. 1284

FOR LONDON.

THE very fast-sailing first-class Ship *HERALD*, 811 tons register, J. B. Coubro commander.

This vessel has all her dead weight on board is now taking in wool, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations, and will carry a surgeon.) apply to the Captain, on board, or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

The *Herald* will take cedar on freight, if ready for shipment immediately.

January 23. 1293

THE LATE MRS. JAMIESON

THE Public are respectfully informed that Lists for Subscriptions on behalf of the two Orphan Children of the late Mrs. Jamieson, recently barbarously murdered by John Knatchbull, will be found lying at the Banks, and at the private residences of the following members of a Committee, who have undertaken the office of Trustees on their behalf, viz.—

Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C.
Mr. Brown, King-street
Mr. John Stirling, George-street
Mr. John Shalless, boat-builder
Mr. James Hannah, engineer; and
Mr. W. Walker, Lower George street.

Sydney, January 24. 1312

CHEAP HATS.

LONDON superfine first quality, warranted waterproof, black and drab gentlemen's fashionable broad and narrow brims, 25s. each

Lambs-wool Hats, warranted waterproof, 10s. each

Superior plain Hats, 8s. each

At UPHER'S,
1278 87, Pitt-street.

LIST OF PRICES OF GOODS ON SALE BY

S. ELLIOTT, Agent, Charlotte-place, (opposite Messrs. Gosling, Browne, and Co.,) which will not be deviated from unless taken in large quantities.

Colonial beef, in tierces, 50s.
Irish pork, per barrel, 42s.
Quart pickles, 14s. 6d. per dozen
Pound mustards, 14s. 6d. per dozen
Half-pound mustards, 8s. 6d. per dozen
Bottled porter, 7s. 6d per dozen
Champagne, 30s. per dozen
Large size blacking (Day and Martin) 12s. per dozen
Second size (Day and Martin), 9s. per dozen
Bell's lucifers, 1s. per dozen
Bath bricks, 2s. 6d. per dozen
Patna rice, 168 lbs., 12s. per bag
Preserved ginger, 5s. per jar
Vinegar (best brown), 2s 9d per gallon
Hysonskin tea, 18s. per quarter-chest
Black tea, 28 lbs., 21s. per box
Colonial Soap, 26s. per cwt.
Hams (prime York), 7½d. per lb.
Gloucester cheese, 10d. per lb.
Sperm candles, 4, 5, and 6's, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Pocket fusees, 2s 6d. per 1000.

ALSO:

Patent groats, preserved salmon, colonial butter, &c., &c., &c. 1298

JUST LANDED, ex *Bucephalus*, and on sale by the undersigned—

Two butts Boiled and two ditto Raw Linseed Oil; also, an invoice of Varnishes, from the celebrated house of Noble and Reid; together with an immense stock of Brushes of every description.

W. and B. beg also to state they have always on hand the undermentioned goods, viz.: Black, sperm, and other oils; colours of every description; window glass all sizes; paper hangings of the newest patterns, with suitable borders to match; the whole of which they are determined to sell for cash at prices that will defy competition.

WHITWORTH AND BELL,
Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers, and Paper Hangers.
Lower George street, next door to *Herald* Office. 1316

FOR SALE, EX "HERALD."

TWENTY-FIVE 200 gallon CASKS Eighty-five new puncheons, well adapted for packing tallow

Thirty tuns Dantzic butts

ALSO,
A good milch cow.

Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 25. 1294

MONEY.

THE BEST PRICE GIVEN for miscellaneous property of all descriptions, or money lent from (£1 to £100) upon security, by

R. M. LINDSAY,
Vine Cottage,
Kent-street, north of Erskine street.

☞ Parties attended at their own residences by addressing a note as above. 1300

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF TIMOTHY MAHER

A FIRST DIVIDEND of 4s. 6d. in the pound is payable at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, when all bills proved for must be produced.

W. NEIL MONIES,
Trustee.
Sydney, January 24. 1286

NOTICE.

THE Immigrants per *Elizabeth* are now ready for engagement. The vessel is laying at the Flour Company's Wharf.
Sydney, January 24. 1307

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN SMALL begs to notify, that he will not be liable for any debts contracted by any of his crew.

Ship *Bucephalus*, Flour Company's Wharf, January 22. 1210

NOTICE

I HEREBY CAUTION all parties from purchasing the land advertised for sale, situated in Kent street, bounded by Barrow's on the south side, and on the north by George's; the same being a Grant from the Crown to me in the year 1835.

his
TIMOTHY ⋈ HILL,
mark
Parramatta Road.
January 24. 1277

BETHEL CHAPEL.

TENDERS REQUIRED for the building of a Bethel Chapel. Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. Chapman's, George street, adjoining the Royal Hotel. 1291

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

WANTED, Bank, Treasury, or Navy Bills. Apply to

JOHN ALTER,
1289 468, George-street.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW, £70, for which £90 will be given in twelve months, by quarterly payments of £20. Good security will be given. For further particulars apply, by letter, to W. M., *Herald* Office. 1301

WANTED TO BORROW, for twelve months, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, for which fifteen per cent. will be given, upon good security. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 1283

WHARF WANTED.

WANTED, a small wharf, or part of a wharf of easy access, and situated in a central part of the city. Apply by letter, post paid, to O.P., *Herald* Office. 1319

WANTED, by a young lady, a situation as GOVERNESS in a private family—in the vicinity of Sydney would be preferred. She would undertake to instruct two or three young ladies in English, music, and plain and ornamental needlework. Highly satisfactory references can be produced from respectable parties with whom she has lived during the last three years. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address post paid, B.C. at the *Herald* Office. 1284

SITUATION AS OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED, a situation as overseer, by a respectable young man of some little experience in the colony, and fully understanding the management of stock, &c., having from his long experience in England been able to gain sufficient information to qualify him for a situation of the above description. Good reference as to respectability, &c., can be given. Application made by letter to T.T., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 1286

THE Advertiser for the last eight years has been actively employed on some of the principal grazing establishments in the Colony; he is at present disengaged, has just arrived in Sydney, and is desirous of undertaking the superintendence of another establishment. His character and connections will be found unexceptionable, and his general knowledge of cattle and sheep, with his efficient management of extensive concerns, will be testified by the most respectable references. Address A. P. S., at Messrs Gowland and Williams's, Solicitors, 72, George-street, Sydney. 1318

WANTED, a fast-trotting HORSE, and a gig with harness complete Apply at the *Herald* Office. 1195

WANTED, two servants, a cook and housemaid. Apply to Mr. Cooper, Smart's Buildings, corner of South Head and Darling's Point Road, Rushcutter's Bay. 1274

WANTED, three boot and shoe makers; to sober characters constant employment will be given. Wages (£20) Twenty Pounds per annum, with board and house room, their meals prepared for them; the applicants to find their own bedding. A respectable single man would meet with a comfortable situation as foreman; a boot hand would be preferred. Apply, if by letter post paid, to George Guest, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Richmond. 1275

BOOK LOST.—FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, between the Glebe and Pitt-street, supposed to have dropped from a gig, the first volume of "MELANTHE," a novel, by Mrs. Maberly. The above reward will be given to any person bringing the book to Mr. Elliott, at the Australian Subscription Library Macquarie-place.
January 24. 1281

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the waistcoat pocket of a gentleman, in the new Court House, Woolloomooloo, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, a Gold Watch, with gold dial, No. 47 052, R. Hess and Co., makers; gold breguet chain and key attached. Whoever will restore the same to the owner, or give such information as will lead to conviction of the offender, shall receive the above reward on application to

Mr. BIRNSTINGL, Jeweller.
1290 George-street.

TWO HOUSES to be let, in Bathurst-street West, contiguous to the mills of Thomas Barker, Esq., containing in each eight apartments, with coach-house and stable; a good supply of water. To a respectable tenant the terms will be very low. For particulars apply on the premises, to

MICHAEL GOLDEN,
1279 Builder.

PETERSHAM ESTATE.

TO LET, for one or more years, the above Estate, situate within three miles of Sydney, and comprising two thousand acres of land, large dwelling house, out offices and orchard, with the right of cutting and selling wood. The run and the paddock are well watered, and securely fenced in. Address, by letter, Mr. T. J. Fisher, Barrister-at-Law, Chamber, King-street and Elizabeth-street. 1311

PARRAMATTA ROAD.

TO BE LET, all those well known premises formerly in the occupation of Mr Crampton, and called the O'CONNELL INN. The house contains ten rooms, cellarage, &c. There are, besides, stabling, outhouses, and a good garden of ten acres. The premises will be let for a term of years at a reasonable rent, and any moderate alteration required will be done. Applications to be made to Henry Macdermott, Esq., George-street, or to Mr. Crampton, Parramatta-street, who will show the premises. Immediate possession may be had 1287

TO LET,
With immediate possession, at Sutton Forest,

A DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, known as Ivy Hall with detached brick kitchen, pantry, laundry, and wash-house; also, brick store, dairy, dairyman's room, and granary; a spacious barn and stables, men's huts, with every requisite outbuilding: eighty acres of cultivated land of the richest description, and as many acres of fenced well-watered grass land as may be agreed upon. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the proprietor, on the adjoining farm.

HENRY BADGERY.
Vine Lodge, January 16. 1276

TO LET, at Ashfield, Liverpool Road, between four and five miles from Sydney, a neat veranda'd Cottage, containing four rooms with detached kitchen, large yard, and good well of water, large poultry yard and stables, together with an extensive garden, well stocked with fruit trees of every description; the whole being fit for the reception of a respectable family. The rent will be extremely moderate. Application to be made to W. R. Green, Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale; or on the Premises, Ashfield. Immediate possession can be given. 1285

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE SALE OF
SEEDS, PAINTS, PORT WINE, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
OF TUESDAY IS POSTPONED TO THIS DAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 53, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Eighteen boxes seeds, assorted, from the celebrated house of Eagle and Henderson.

ALSO,

Red and white clover
Trefoil, mangel wurzel, tares, rape, sainfoin, carraways, and coriander.

AFTER WHICH,

One hundred and fifty tins green paint
Ten boxes black tea
Fifty dozen port wine
Two hundred rolls paper hangings
Five casks blacking
Twenty-four boxes pipes, &c, and a variety of other goods.

Terms cash. 1269

DOWLAS, TICKS, DIAPER, CHECKS, DRILLS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th January, at eleven o'clock, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

DG, Nos. 1 to 5—Five bales containing dowlas, ticks, sheeting, linen checks, diaper, brown and bleached drills, striped holland, &c.

Terms at sale. 1282

WHALEBONE.
SATURDAY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th January, at eleven o'clock,

Half a ton of Whalebone.

Terms at sale. 1323

HANDSOME BAY MARE.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PEEK AND CAMPBELL.
By order of the Trustees, under the Act of Council 5 Victoria, Chap. —.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on SATURDAY, 27th January at twelve o'clock precisely,

A handsome bay mare, three years old, got by the celebrated imported trotting horse Merry legs, out of a thoroughbred mare.

Terms at sale. 1325

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, 27th INSTANT, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Sugar, Molasses, Paint Oil, Arrowroot, Whalebone, &c., ex *Diamond*, from the Sandwich Islands.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock.

36 (Thirty-six) tons bright Grocers' Sugar
65 (Sixty-five) tons rich Molasses
549 (Five hundred and forty-nine) gallons Paint Oil
5000 (Five thousand) pounds fine Arrowroot
Half a ton of Whalebone.

Terms at sale. 1322

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES.

IN consequence of the wet weather during the past few days having prevented the landing of many of the Goods advertised for Tuesday, Wednesday, and this day, Mr. MORT has been compelled to postpone their sale.

The Arrowroot, Sugar, Oil, &c., ex *Diamond*, from the Sandwich Islands, will be sold on Saturday, the 27th as per advertisement, and the Silk Goods and Haberdashery on an early day.

N.B. The other soft Goods, Pianoforte, &c will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, *this day*, as advertised.

George-street, January 25. 132

PALM LEAF HATS AND CANVAS.
THIS DAY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post-office, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve cases palm leaf hats
Sixty-nine bolts brown canvas

Terms at sale. 1321

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
JAVA SUGAR, HYSONSKIN TEA, WINDOW GLASS, MANILA ROPE, BLANKETS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 30th January, at Eleven o'clock, without any reserve,

Five tons Java sugar
Ten tons rice
Forty chests hysonskin tea
Seventy-nine kegs white lead
Thirty-five boxes window glass, 10 x 8
Eleven tarpaulins, 16 x 18, 16 x 20
Thirteen reams foolscap
Five hundred and fifty pairs blankets
Seven tons Manila Rope, assorted

Terms at Sale. 1310

FINE-TONED PIANOFORTE.
BY TOMKISON

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, near the Commercial Bank, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock,

A fine-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, Metallic Plate, Carved Legs, &c., &c., by Tomkison.

The above is nearly new, and in excellent order. Mr S. has, therefore, much pleasure in recommending it to any person requiring a really good and useful instrument.

Terms at Sale. 1303

CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to offer for unreserved Sale, at his Rooms, George-street, near the Commercial Bank, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock,

One green Chariot, drab lined, &c.
One Barouche, ditto, ditto, &c.
One dark green Cabriolet
One ditto Phaeton, with pole or shaft
One ditto Stanhope
One Dennett
One Tilt Cart
One Water Cart
Sundry Harness, &c. 1304

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, HOTEL AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON begs to announce that he will hold his fifth periodical sale by auction of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., at his Rooms, George street, near the Commercial Bank, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock,

When the following will be submitted:—

Forty hogsheads brown stout
Twenty ditto Ind and Smith's ale
Thirty casks Bryant and Davies's bottled ale
Ten hogsheads twenty quarter-casks Woodhouse's choice Marsala
Ten pipes twenty quarter-casks superior Tarragona
Fifty dozen finest Constantia, in one dozen cases
Fifteen dozen finest Frontignac Lunette, in ditto
Twenty dozen Vin du Clicardon, in ditto
Twenty dozen white Rousillon, in ditto
Thirty dozen (quarts) sparkling Champagne
Thirty dozen (pints) ditto ditto
Twenty-eight cases (each two dozen) Claret
Fifty cases (each three dozen) Port Wine
Fifty cases (each three dozen) Sherry Wine
Seventy-five casks, containing three dozen each } Bottled Cider, in fine condition
One hundred cases, containing four dozen each }
Twenty barrels Cognac Brandy
Fifty hogsheads ditto ditto
Twenty pipes ditto ditto
Twenty-five cases ditto ditto, each one, two, and three dozen
Six barrels Grant's Campbelltown Whiskey, 10 O.P.
One hundred and forty thousand Manila cigars
Twenty hogsheads B P. Rum
Nine hogsheads fine flavoured Hollands
Twenty cases (each two dozen pints) Cherry Brandy, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1305

BY MR. STUBBS.
A CAPITAL FAMILY HOUSE,
IN PHILLIP STREET,
Near St. James's Church, the Courts of Law, opposite Wentworth-place, and the most central spot in all the City

FOR GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to bring to public competition, at the Mart, King street, on MONDAY, the fifth day of February, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that valuable freehold property, situated as above, and comprising dwelling house, out-offices, coach-house, stabling, and building ground; forming altogether one of the best and most unquestionably desirable investments in the whole ward, whether as a present residence or for future building purposes, or for any extensive manufactory, where the business part may be separated from the house altogether, or

A SET OF OFFICES

To let off weekly. In every view these premises are singularly eligible for safe rental, and sure occupancy.

IN PHILLIP-STREET:

The frontage is (more or less) twenty-one feet, the house being raised a few steps above the pavement, having a most excellent verandah, not subject at all to intrusion from the passers by. There are four rooms on the ground floor, one in front—a bed room, a passage-room leading to a very excellent back parlour some twenty feet in length.

THE FIRST FLOOR

Contains a very large parlour in front, with three windows looking into Phillip-street, a bed-room adjoining, and two bed rooms at the back.

THE BACK PREMISES,

On an extreme depth of one hundred and seventeen feet, more or less, comprise no less than five distinct apartments for bedrooms, or workshops, or offices, as may be required, the farthest being now an excellent kitchen.

THE WELL

Is in a yard safely paled in to itself; added to these necessary comforts are the coach and gig-house, stable, piggery, and fowl-house. The whole being entered from Phillip-street by a gateway, thus leaving the house entirely unembarrassed to itself.

THE LOFT

At the top of the house only requires boarding to be quite serviceable as an extra room.

THESE PREMISES,

From the immense depth of ground occupied, render the property available for the capitalist to extend upon, the builder to improve upon, or the proprietor to live upon, neither one or the other can possibly err in the purchase of a property, the rental of which is surely worth at least £80 a year, leaving out a part at the back towards

MACQUARIE-STREET.

Terms and other particulars may be known at the Mart, King-street, but before day of sale will be made known. 1306

BY AUCTION

THIS DAY, 25th January, at eleven, MR. STUBBS will sell FOUR CASES of well assorted merchandise expressly selected in the Manchester trade for this market, viz.:—

I over H in diamond, four cases—

1. A case containing brace buttons, of every number, quality, and description; shirt wires, women's stays, Nos. 1 to 3—Venetians; braces, various, India rubber and chints; silk parasols, plain and fringed, No. 11 and upwards; carpet bags, cottage and large Brussels and others, Nos. 31 to 45, &c.
2. A case containing men's and women's cotton hose, white ditto, ditto maids' ditto, cotton caps, and maids' fancy kid gloves, ditto ditto fancy kid ditto ditto cambric ditto, Lisle and lace frocks, ruffled and embroidered; girls' cambric, plain and satin, coloured, three-thirds stout; men's habits, ladies' Lisle, &c.
3.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S VISIT TO THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

SATURDAY, SEPT 2.—At two o'clock, the *Archimedes*, a French Government steamer, arrived from Cherbourg, bringing letters from the Prince of Joinville to the King, announcing that her Majesty might be expected about five o'clock. This message having been delivered to his Majesty at the Chateau d'Eu, the royal carriages were immediately ordered out, preparatory to the departure of the Royal Family to Treport to meet her Majesty. Towards five o'clock, at Treport the crowd had considerably increased, and the troops fell into line. The jetty was cleared to some distance, and the crew of the King's barge took their places. This boat was handsomely arranged, with a crimson silk awning, to which white muslin curtains were attached, should it be found advisable to exclude the beams of the sun. Under the awning was fitted up a horseshoe-shaped seat, capable of containing about a dozen persons, the whole covered with crimson velvet. Near the barge was placed two other boats, handsome of their kind, but far inferior to that destined for the King. Over the deck of the *Reine des Belges*, which was moored along the quay, was formed a temporary passage to the state barge. A ladder, of which the steps were covered with crimson velvet, led down to the passage, and by this it was intended that Queen Victoria should land. Evergreens were disposed with taste on each side of the head of the steps on the quay. At five o'clock precisely, three cannons announced the departure of the King and the royal party from the chateau.

The royal party, on alighting, at once proceeded into the royal tent, and after looking for a short time at the preparations which had been made, his Majesty proceeded to the royal barge, walking as firmly as a man of forty, and giving directions for several changes which he desired. He descended the steps leaning upon the arms of Lord Cowley and of Admiral Makau, the minister of marine, and accompanied by the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, M. Guizot, and one or two others. His Majesty's barge was manned by fourteen rowers, in light summer attire, with crimson sashes round the waist. The second boat was rowed by twelve, and the last by eight. The *Courier du Havre* steamer immediately followed. The *Albert and Victoria* royal yacht was at this time coming rapidly in, and when the King's barge reached her, had arrived at no great distance from the shore. From the moment his Majesty appeared on the water to the end of the jetty, loud and repeated shouts greeted his progress until he had advanced far beyond the farthest line of spectators.

Immediately upon the *Victoria and Albert* bringing to, the royal barge came alongside of her, and the King went on board the steamer, where he was received by the Queen and Prince Albert on the quarter-deck. He immediately welcomed the Queen in the most cordial terms, and embraced her. He then went up to Prince Albert, to whom he also gave a very warm reception, and shook heartily by both hands.

On the Queen leaving her yacht the royal standard of England was immediately lowered, and the standards of England and of France were hoisted on the King's barge. All the vessels in the roads then saluted the royal party, and the salute was returned from the batteries on shore. The firing continued during the whole time the party were on the water. By the time the barge had approached the landing-place, the ladies of the Royal Family of France, and all their lords and ladies in waiting, had placed themselves round the top of the stairs, in a curved line, but in such a manner, however, as not to hide the interesting scene of meeting from the spectators. The Queen of the French stood two paces in advance of the brilliant line. At length the royal barge touched the shore. And the King of the French taking her Majesty of England by the hand, assisted her up the steps with the care and paternal gallantry of a French gentleman of the olden times. The Queen of the French advanced to receive the Queen of England amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, in which the military most cordially joined. Louis Philippe immediately presented Queen Victoria to the Queen of the French, who took her by both hands, and saluted her several times on both cheeks, with an evident warmth of manner, which showed that she meant more than mere courtly etiquette. The Queen of the Belgians, and other ladies of the Royal Family (to most of whom her Majesty was previously known) then came forward, and also saluted her with great cordiality and affection. The shouts of "Vive la Reine Victoria" "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre," which from the landing continued almost without interruption, were redoubled upon seeing the kindly feeling exhibited by the royal personages on both sides.

As soon as the commotion incidental on this meeting had a little subsided, orders were given for the carriages to advance. Here the shouts of the multitude again arose, when the King of the French handed his royal visitors into the state chariot. He and Prince Albert occupied one of the front seats, and the two Queens the opposite one; whilst on the seats behind were the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adelaide, and the Princess Clementine. The cries of "Vive le Roi," "Vive la Reine Victoria," "Vive la Famille Royale," were heard the whole way through the town, and the warmth of the cries seemed to gratify the royal party. The suites followed in the other carriages. The *cortège*, preceded by the Carabineers, advanced at a rapid rate.

The court of the chateau presented a very gay appearance. A portion of the 1st and 24th regiments of the line, and two companies of the National Guards, with three squadrons of cavalry (the splendid Carabineers), were drawn up to receive her Majesty; and in the hall the whole of the guests were assembled. On the approach of the royal party the whole of the troops presented arms. On the entrance of the carriage into the courtyard the cheering and shouting were tremendous. The Queen and Prince Albert acknowledged the compliment by frequently bowing. "God Save the Queen" was then struck up by the bands of all the regiments, and continued till the whole party entered the chateau. Immediately afterwards the King of the French appeared on a balcony, leading forward Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and, presenting her to the people assembled, called for three cheers, which were given with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

A grand banquet, at which forty persons sat down to table, concluded the festivities of the evening. The appearance of the royal guests is thus described by a reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"The King of the French appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and to enjoy himself vastly on the occasion. He seems to me to bear a striking resemblance to some of the later portraits of George IV. He is a handsome and portly man, and not at all the clumsy vulgar personage which he is occasionally represented in his portraits. He sat at the centre of the table. On his right hand sat the Queen of England, and on his left the Queen of the Belgians. The effect of her sea voyage 'has shown' on Queen Victoria. She looks in excellent health, but the sea and air have given her a more flushed appearance than that which we are accustomed to see her; nor has the sun been more sparing of her complexion than it would be of that of any of any of her fair subjects; in short, she is as brown as a berry. Her Majesty had the Prince of Joinville on her right hand, and carried on a most animated conversation with him during the whole time of dinner. She laughed and talked with as much enjoyment and freedom as if she were totally unconscious that upon her shoulders rested the whole weight of the government of Great Britain. I had nearly forgotten to say anything about the dress. She had on a dress of scarlet silk (which I am told by a lady is rather a curious colour for a hot day), and wore upon her arm the order of the Garter, and across her breast the ribbon of that order. Her headdress was very plain, the hair being simply braided, and her jewels were handsome emeralds and diamonds. The Queen of the French sat immediately opposite the King, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke d'Aumale on her left. I mentioned, in a former letter, that her Majesty is a very delicate looking person, and one who appears to have suffered much mental distress. I believe the fact to be so; and that she frequently suffers from great depression of spirits. On this occasion she was very silent, and the conversation did not appear by any means so animated on this side of the table as on the other. I understand, however, that her Majesty, though reserved and silent, enjoys the presence of company, and that the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have been peculiarly gratifying to her. The Queen is of a very religious turn of mind, and if absence of ostentation in such a matter is a proof of sincerity, I am sure she exhibits a large portion of it. Yesterday morning, after the first signal of the arrival of the English party was found to be a false alarm, I happened to step into the church, and while walking about I was astonished to see her Majesty enter alone, and proceed to her devotions with the greatest apparent devoutness. The only persons in the church at the time, besides myself and my companion, were two or three women, apparently on their way home from market, their baskets, with vegetables, being placed beside them. As I am here to state facts, and not to preach sermons, I will allow your readers to draw the moral for themselves; but I cannot help thinking it might be made an instructive one. But to proceed with the dinner. On the left of the Queen of the French, of whose dress I can say nothing but that she wore a very long feather in her cap, sat the Duke d'Aumale, who, if all the world says be true, may hereafter be the Prince Albert of Spain. He is a good-looking, fair young man, and, I understand, has appropriated to himself a large proportion of the sense of the family. Next to him sat the Princess of Joinville, an exceedingly handsome and pretty person, with a most superb diamond necklace about her neck. It is said she is eighteen, but she certainly looks two years younger. Her figure is very slight, her complexion rather fair, and her features small, delicate, and beautiful. Where there is so much of beauty, it is not very easy to pick; but, upon the whole, I think the Princess of Joinville should have the apple. The Queen of the Belgians sat on the left of her royal father. She is so often in England that her figure is known to many of your London readers. She is handsome, and of pleasing appearance and demeanour, and is said to be the great favourite of her parents. Of her brother, the Duke of Montpensier, who sat next to her, I can only say that he is a very young man, who is assiduously engaged in the cultivation of a pair of moustachios of great promise. His neighbour was the Princess Clementina, who has been recently married to Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, a cousin of our Prince Albert. She is not so handsome as the rest of the family, but that says nothing in a family so distinguished for beauty as that of Orleans. The Duchess of Orleans was not present. She was at the chateau, but being in weeds, etiquette does not allow her to dine in public. She was, however, one of those who went to Treport to welcome the Queen; and I have since learned that Queen Victoria visited the Duchess after dinner, and saw 'the young people,' to whom she paid such gratifying attentions, that she speedily became a great favourite with all of them. I now have mentioned, I believe, all the royal ladies who were pointed out to me, with the exception of Madame Adelaide; and she being rather old, I may perhaps be excused, when so many young ones were present, from having paid her any very particular attention. The only other royal personage whom I have to allude to is our own Prince Albert. He was looking extremely well, and is much admired by the French ladies. 'Quel bel homme, quel beau garcon!' is the universal cry. Queen Victoria has also found favour in the eyes of the French gentlemen. There is but one opinion among them as to her beauty, her exceedingly fine bust, (especially her neck and shoulders) and her aimable and gay manners. In a conversation I had this morning with an officer high in the household, he expressed himself delighted with her animation during dinner, and the gaity of her conversation both with the King and the Prince of Joinville."

SUNDAY.—The town of Eu is comparatively quiet to-day, and none of the members of the royal families, either of England or of France, have left the precints of the palace. Queen Victoria, not being provided with a chaplain, had prayers read in a private apartment by one of the members of the suite. The King and Queen of the French and the royal family attended prayers at the parish church, to which there is a private way from the palace. In the evening there will be no amusement of any kind. This is in compliment to the English party, as you are aware that the French are not so strict on Sunday evenings. The Queen and Prince, accompanied by King Louis Philippe and the Queen of the French, walked and drove in the park to-day, and visited the royal farm.

MONDAY.—"The day when we went gipeying," the royal families of France and England may now sing.

The distance from Eu to that part of the forest in which the royal party were to take their rural *déjeûner* may be about eight English miles; the road is exceedingly hilly, and, shortly after leaving the town, winds through a succession of woods which form the forest. Some of the views from points of the road are very mangnificent. In many places along this road were assembled groups of peasantry and villagers to behold the royal *cortège*, and and obtain an opportunity of forming their own notions of our gracious Queen Victoria, whose name has for the last week been uttered almost without intermission by thousands of voices. The Royal party left the Chateau d'Eu shortly after two o'clock, but did not go in a direct route to the opening in the forest in which the tents were erected, because his Majesty Louis Philippe was desirous of showing her Majesty Queen Victoria the most picturesque part of the forest, and pointing out the improvements he had made in the prospects.

The place on which the tents were fixed is called *Le Mont d'Orleans*; it is a small hill or elevation in the centre of a large part of the woods, on which the ground is cleared, and forms a small circular grass-plat, from which the eye commands a rural panoramic view of many miles in circumference. On one side of this spot was placed the royal marquee, a long narrow tent, the front of which was open, and in which a long oblong table was laid for the guests, in a style of simplicity the very antithesis to the magnificence of the banquets at the chateau. The *batterie de cuisine* and the temporary offices were at the back of this tent, at some distance, and concealed by the foliage of the forest. In the front of the tent were drawn up the military band of the Carabineers; gendarmes guarded and cleared the avenues, and a detachment of a regiment of the line may be said to have kept the ground. There was, however, but little appearance of military parade. The spectators were permitted to approach as close to the place set apart for the royal party as could without inconvenience be granted.

The first arrival, about three o'clock, was that of their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Prince of Wurtemberg, with their tutor and *gouvernante*. Shortly after this the Prince de Joinville rode into the enclosure, and dismounting from his horse, walked about and amused himself with examining the preparations. At ten minutes to four o'clock, a noble cavalcade of horsemen entered the grass-plat. Amongst them were Prince Albert, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburgh, the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier, and many other persons of high rank, with their attendants, &c. This illustrious group of horsemen had scarcely dismounted when the approach of the royal carriages was announced by the shouts and hurrahs of the spectators, who lined the road, or cut through the forest.

On alighting, his Majesty Louis Philippe handed our gracious Sovereign to her chair on his right hand, and next to Her Majesty sat the Queen of the French. On the left of Louis Philippe sat the Duchess of Orleans, the Queen of the Belgians, &c. The rest of the guests were seated to the right and left of the King, according to their respective ranks; but there did not seem to be much appearance of studied etiquette, the gentlemen wearing their hats during the *déjeûner*, and the whole having more the appearance of an actual *fête champêtre* than a repast of state, at which so many exalted personages assisted. The royal party did not continue at the table much more than twenty minutes, and during this time appeared to enjoy themselves with the good feeling and familiarity of old acquaintance. Her Majesty the Queen was in excellent health and spirits, and listened with apparent pleasure to the conversation of the King of the French, who, if appearances are to be relied upon, certainly took great pains to make himself agreeable, and with no want of complete success. The *déjeûner* being finished, the royal party promenaded round the grass-plat, Queen Victoria supported on the arm of his Majesty, the rest of the Queens and Princes followed them in pairs. The Queen of England entered the small tent appropriated to the Count de Paris and the Prince of Wurtemberg, and conversed with them for a few minutes, patting them on the head, and enjoying their good humour and childish delight. All this time the band was playing "God save the Queen," and the spectators who were close to the royal party huzzaing and waving their hats, which loyal demonstrations their Majesties returned with their usual condescension and kindness. Soon after four the whole party were again in their carriages and on horseback, and returned amidst the cheering of the assembly to the Chateau d'Eu, in the same order in which they arrived at the Mont d'Orleans in the forest.

The following anecdote appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday:—"I think I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the programme of the entertainments for three years during which her Majesty was expected to pass here stated that a vaudeville, *Jeannot et Colin*, was to be performed at the chateau last night. From the frequent summons of M. Auber (the composer and *Chef de la Musique du Roi*) to the royal presence, it was obvious that something else was also in contemplation, and accordingly we now learn that there is to be a concert to-night (of which I heard the rehearsal this afternoon, but must reserve my observarions upon it till speaking of the concert itself), a 'spectacle' (theatrical performance) to-morrow night, and another concert on Wednesday—the 'Lion' of which is not yet in existence, as I am now about to show you. This morning the King sent for M. Auber, and received him with his usual affability, and said *Eh bien!* M. Auber. We must have by to-morrow night, or Wednesday morning at farthest, an ode (his Majesty's exact words were *une cantate*) 'to celebrate and commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu.'—'Sire, it is impossible,' replied M. Auber, astounded.—'Why?'—'The time is so short.'—'Ah! you are always thinking of time. *Au reste*, it must be done.'—'But I have no theme.'—'Pooh! pooh! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration.'—'I mean, Sire, that I have no poem.'—'No poem. *A la bonne heure*. Let us have a poet forthwith.' A poet was sought for and found, and is now safe under lock and key, having been shut up in a very comfortable apartment, with all requisite historical documents, and out of which he will not issue till his work is complete. M. Auber is equally *en loge*. I hope to be able to furnish you an early copy of the fruits of their labours."

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty visited the church of Notre Dame d'Eu this morning, accompanied by King Louis Philippe, Prince Albert, and others of the royal party. The Queen descendent into the crypt of the sacred edifice to inspect the tombs of the ancient proprietors of the royal chateau, the Comtes d'Eu, which have recently been restored (having suffered much injury and delapidation during the troubles of the revolution) by his Majesty the King of the French. On leaving the vaults, her Majesty was handed to the carriage by King Louis Philippe, who, together with the Prince Consort, were seated on the front bench of the *char-à banc*.

The royal party, consisting of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princesses de Joinville and Clementine, &c., then took an airing round the Forest d'Eu, down to Treport, where a large assemblage awaited their Majesties. On the arrival of the royal *cortège* at Treport, the royal yacht *La Maria Amelie* and the royal steamer *Le Rodeur*, threw out streamers and flags on the stays of the vessels, whilst the yards were manned by the crews. The crowded quays resounded with the cries of "*Vive la Reine d'Angleterre*," and the carriages having made the tour of the jetty as far as the battery, turned round and returned to the chateau, which they entered by the gate on the road to Treport. Her Majesty promenaded with the King of the French and the other royal personages and their suites in the *pepinerie* and *jardin potager* attached to the domain, for some time.

In the evening, after dinner, a concert was given in the *Salle des Guises*, the performers in which were those called into requisition yesterday, with the exception of the singers, there being no vocal music. The following is the programme of the pieces performed:—

1. Ouverture de la Semiramide Rossini.
2. Solo pour le violoncelle.... Franckomme.
3. Ouverture du Fra Diavolo Auber.
4. Solo concerto pour le piano Halle.
5. Airs de danse d'Iphigenie.. Gluck.
6. Orage et finale de la Symphonie Pastorale ..... Beethoven.
7. Solo pour le flute..... Tulou.
8. La chasse de l'opera de Moise Rossini.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburgh and the Dukes d'Aumale and de Montpensier, left the chateau at half-past seven this morning, and proceeded to the heights on the road to Dieppe, where a squadron of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers à *Cheval*, to the number of about 600 men, was drawn up in review order. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel de Chabannes, his *aide-de-camp d'honneur*, and Colonel Wylde, and a numerous suite of general and other officers of distinction formed part of the royal *cortège*.

On arriving at the ground, Prince Albert, who wore a field-marshal's uniform, was received with a general salute along the line. The troops were then put through their manœuvres, which they executed with great steadiness and precision; and his Royal Highness testified to the Colonel in command of the Regiment his gratification at the perfect state of discipline and of the soldiery aspect and demeanour of this fine body of men. His Royal Highness proceeded from the field of review to the caserne occupied by the 24th Regiment of Light Infantry, situated on the road to Dieppe. The Prince was conducted through the various apartments, &c., by the Colonel in command of the regiment, to whom he expressed his satisfaction at the cleanliness and order that pervaded the barrack. At half-past nine his Royal Highness took his leave, and re-entered the chateau attended and escorted as before.

Her Majesty paid a visit to Madame Adelaide this morning in her apartment.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

A correspondent of that eminent public character the *Court Newsman* writes from Eu:—

"The marks of attention and respect which the King of the French has taken pleasure in manifesting towards the Queen of England will not have altogether ceased when her Majesty shall have quitted *le beau pays de France*. His Majesty has had some most beautiful specimens of Gobelin tapestry, brought down from Paris, which he intends as presents, 'fond memorials,' to his royal guest. He has, besides, selected a most precious casket of beautiful Sevres china, of considerable dimensions, as a fitting object for her Majesty's acceptance. This admirable work of art is of a greyish ground, divided into compartments, on each of which are views by the first painters in France. The scenes represented are landscapes taken in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud and the environs of Paris. The edges and lines of division are richly gilt, and the whole is most exquisite as a work of art. Part of this forenoon was devoted to an examination of these beautiful presents, with which her Majesty could not fail to be gratified. Whilst speaking of costly china, I may state that the dessert service used at the chateau is of extraordinary beauty, perhaps unsurpassed in Europe. It is what we call in England a harlequin set, every piece representing a different subject. The ground is white, with gold edges, and in the centre of each is a most admirable picture. This set is of the finest china, and each plate alone is worth 500f. The silver service used for dinner belonged to an old Duke de Penthieve, one of his Majesty's ancestors, and is most richly chased and of great antiquity, but still so perfect in all its lines that you might suppose it had just been issued from the hands of the goldsmith. In fact it may be most truly declared that the artistical execution is more valuable than the material of which the service is made—*materiem superavit opus*."

WEDNESDAY.—The projected water-party which was postponed until to-day was again abandoned for a drive in the forest of Eu and a *fête champêtre*, or rather a *repas aux bois* was improvised by the King during the *déjeûner* this morning. The suite of *char-à-bancs* was accordingly called into requisition, and shortly after two the royal party issued from the *Grille du Bassin*; the first carriage contained the King and Prince Albert on the front seat, behind whom were seated their Majesties the Queen of England and the Queen of the French, the remaining benches being occupied by the other members of the royal family. The young Princes and their attendants followed the Queen's carriage *en chevalier*.

The royal party repaired to the Mount St. Catherine, situated about six leagues in the heart of the forest, where a repast was served up, after which the Queen of England, the King of the French, and the royal guests and their attendants, returned to the chateau, which they reached at about half-past six o'clock.

The actors of the Vaudeville performed before the Queen of England and Prince Albert and the Court of France, last evening, after dinner in the *salle des Guises*.

The embarkation of her Majesty, on her return to England, will take place to-morrow, at the flood tide, which serves early in the day. The King of the French will accompany her Majesty on board the royal yacht, and their Majesties will take leave there. The Queen of the French and all her family contemplate a visit to the royal vessel in company with the Queen, but it is doubtful whether this will take place.

On quitting the roads of Treport, the *Victoria and Albert* will proceed to Brighton, attended by a small steamer, which has been here some days, for the purpose of disembarking at the pier, in case there should not be water enough to float the royal yacht, which draws 15 feet.

BRIGHTON, Thursday.—About a quarter before one o'clock the booming of the guns was heard in the direction of Beachy Head. The *St. Vincent*, *Caledonia*, and other ships of war, on the look out for her Majesty, announced to her people that Queen Victoria was again on the shores of England. These ships were many miles out at sea, and no doubt announced the event to France and England at the same time. Shortly after this signal the people crowded in great numbers towards the entrance to the pier, and the soldiers were drawn up on the line of march to the Pavilion. Two Government steamers from the west came in during the forenoon, and several steamers from Worthing, and other places, crowded with people, anxious to welcome their beloved Sovereign back to her native land. A French frigate also arrived off the coast in the morning. She saluted the *Warspite*, and the compliment was immediately returned. The scene altogether was one of the most cheering description, and "Louis Philippe's weather" continued faithful to the last. The sea was calm, and there was just enough of wind to swell the sails of the huge vessels of war, and set off the numerous small craft to the best effect. About the same time a detachment of the Grenadier Guards marched over the Pier Esplanade, to form a guard of honour to her Majesty on leaving the pier.

Her Majesty's yacht, having outsailed the rest of the squadron, arrived unattended at a short distance from the pier, and to many persons, even those on the pier, it was not known that her Majesty had arrived, till a boat, bearing a royal standard, approached the landing-place. The pier guns then fired a royal salute, and at about half-past three o'clock her Majesty's barge came alongside the landing-place. The time of landing, however, being much later than was expected, the alterations made at the pier to facilitate the landing of her Majesty left the boat much below the lowest point to which the platform could be raised. Her Majesty looked at the spot and shook her head, and Sir Samuel Brown in the mean time busied himself in making some further alterations. Her Majesty observing the near approach of several boats, a great number of which were crowding around, waved her hand for them to keep off, and we were pleased to see the signal promptly obeyed. The further alterations were again pointed out to her Majesty, who shook her head pointed to the shore. A few moments elapsed, and her Majesty's attention was a third time directed to the landing-place, when her Majesty grasping, the hand of Prince Albert in the boat, and Sir Samuel Brown on the platform, sprang forward, and the rest of the party quickly followed. Among those were the Prince de Joinville, the Honourable Mr. Canning, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpol, and two ladies of the royal suite. On the pier Her Majesty was received by Captain Sir S. Brown, T. West, Esquire, and L. D. Smith, Esq. resident Directors of the Chain-Pier Company, and their clerk, C. Cooper, Esq., as likewise the High Constable, Magistrates, and Clergy. On arriving towards the end of the pier, the assembled multitudes who lined the Marine-parade and filled the beach, cheered continually, and Her Majesty graciously bowed her acknowledgment of the compliments. At the end of the pier Her Majesty entered the carriage, which was surrounded by a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, and the band of which having previously played several delightful airs, now struck up the National Anthem.

The royal carriage proceeded at a slow pace along the Pier Esplanade, at the end of which it was received by the town authorities, who, with the military, formed a line to the northern entrance of the palace. The royal party proceeded amidst the waving of handkerchiefs from spectators, who lined the road and filled the windows of the houses on the eastern side of the Old Steine to the northern entrance of the palace, repeatedly cheering on the way till the carriages entered the palace grounds, and the closed doors put an end to the spectacle.

A very considerable number of decorations of the Legion of Honour are to be presented to the naval officers and other distinguished persons in Her Majesty's suite, but nothing certain is yet known on the subject. Among them I have heard would be the Grand Cross to Lords Aberdeen, Liverpool, and Cowley; that of Commandant to Lord Addphus Fitzclarence; and that of Officer to Captain Hall, &c.—*Times*.

MONOMANIACS.

(From Punch.)

An unfortunate creature was brought up charged with having a mania for splitting open policemen's skulls, without any cause whatever. The unhappy individual, for whom every one present felt the deepest commiseration, had broken the heads of two policemen, and threatened to do the same thing to the whole of the division to which they belonged. The policemen whom the poor fellow had attacked, came into the court to give their evidence, and the state of their heads made every one feel sincerely for the unhappy man, whose state of monomania must be pitiable indeed, to have hurried him into the infliction of such extensive injuries as the policemen's heads presented.

The following examination of the prisoner, whose unfortunate condition was the object of general commiseration, was then gone into.

Magistrate.—What induced you to perpetrate this unaccountable piece of violence?

The prisoner returned no answer.

Magistrate.—What books do you read?

Prisoner (sullenly).—Boxiana!

Magistrate (shaking his head).—Poor fellow, he must be taken care of. (*To the defendant*). Where did you pass your time previous to this unhappy circumstance?

Prisoner.—At the Duke's head public-house.

Magistrate.—Why did you break the policemen's heads.

Prisoner.—Because they interfered with me!

Magistrate (in a tone of great feeling).—Poor creature! What an awful condition of monomania he seems reduced to.

A medical witness was then called.

Magistrate.—Be good enough to state to me the result of a professional examination of the unfortunate person at the bar.

Medical Witness.—When I examined him at the station-house, I found his eyes fixed but his head rolling about, and, pathologically speaking, I think the action of the cerebellum was increased to a high state of irritation.

Magistrate (somewhat wonder-struck.)—Go on, sir, if you please.

Medical Witness.—The perceptive organs were no doubt a good deal obscured; and this, acting on the moral propensities, added to a degree of excitement which was probably local—considering that he came from a public-house—would in my opinion account for what has happened.

Counsel for the Prisoner.—May not a coagulation of moral agencies existing coequally with a highly inflammatory condition of the muscular fibres, produce such a result as that which is now the subject of inquiry?

Medical Witness (after a few minutes' consideration, during which the whole Court was in a state of breathless suspense).—I think it may!

Magistrate.—Then there is an end of the case. The unhappy man at the bar is a subject of pity, not of punishment. (*To the Prisoner.*) You will be taken where every comfort will be provided for you. Have you any objection to go?

The victim of monomania answered mechanically that he had not, and has since been placed in the infirmary, where every indulgence will be granted him, until he is in a fit state to be restored to liberty.

The decision seemed to give perfect satisfaction to every one, except to the two policemen; but, as they are since dead, their dissent can be of little consequence.

The friends of the monomaniac have applied to have him restored to them; and, if they give proper assurance that they will take care of him, this request of course will be readily acceded to.

COOK'S STRAITS.—It is really pleasing to observe the marvellous progress of all the settlements in Cook's Straits; and those who feel a veneration of the great and good cannot do otherwise than feel satisfaction that that narrow sea bears the name of our illustrious countryman, who foresaw the value and great national importance of the New Zealand islands. The names of Cook in the straits, of Nelson and Wellington in the towns, are thus blended together in a way which must be gratifying to the lovers of peace. These thriving settlements have been formed without the force or even the show of a soldier. When the Colonial Minister refused attention to warnings quoted from Cook, the Honorable Francis Baring answered him, by telling those who sat on the Treasury benches, that New Zealand should be colonised "in spite" of them. It was a remarkable, and perhaps a bold assertion, but it has proved a true one. Much, no doubt, is due to the brave settlers who determined to attack the wilderness. The unrivalled climate—nine months of temperate summer, three months of mild winter, with a good fertility of soil—yields two crops a year. It is difficult to say which of these settlements is most favoured. Our latest dates extend to 11th of February from Auckland, a one-ended spot, some hundred miles from Cook's Straits; 4th of March from Nelson, and the 31st from Wellington. The reports to Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal agent, by Captain Smith and Captain Daniel, as to the advantages of the Middle Island, bear out favourable opinions formerly expressed by Major Bunbury. What will not peace effect? These colonels, majors, and captains, are very differently employed to drawing their swords against their fellow-men. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Kettle's report, too long to copy in a newspaper, shows a connected chain of rich valleys in the neighbourhood of Wellington, and fully rebuts the assertions which have been hazarded as to the deficiency of fertile background to that district. These reports, taken together, give most promising evidence of the great capabilities of all the Company's settlements, and recals to our mind the observation of the *Times* of the 20th of March, on the celebrated memorial of the City capitalists—"We have more men and money than we know what to do with; we have starving workmen anxious to be employed, who serve no other purpose here than to keep down each other's wages; we have countless wealth lying barren in the hands of its possessors; and, finally, our colonies present us with tracts and tracts of rich land, palpably capable of furnishing food to the one, and profits le investment to the other, honestly and wisely administered. Each of these materials for increase of wealth, power, and happiness, we possess in startling abundance; but they stand apart, and threaten our ruin instead of confirming our greatness. Certainly no object could be devised more worthy of a master-mind than to bring together the elements of good." To this we say, Amen.—*Colonial Gazette*.

NATIVES' ACCOUNT OF COOK'S VISIT.—On the following evening the ships came to anchor in Waimer Bay, on the south side of Kauai. As the islanders were not generally apprised of their arrival until morning, their surprise was then extreme. They asked one another—"What is this great thing with branches?" Some replied—"It is a forest that has moved into the sea." This idea filled them with consternation. Kaneoner and Keawe were the chief rulers, and reigned over both islands; they sent men to examine the wondrous machines, who returned and reported abundance of iron, which gave them much joy. Their descriptions of the seamen were after this manner—"Foreheads white, bright eyes, rough garments, their speech unknown, and their heads horned like the moon—supposing their hats to be a part of their heads. Some conjectured them to be women. The report of the great quantity of iron seen on board the ships excited the cupidity of the chiefs, and one of their warriors volunteered to seize it, saying, "I will go and take it, as it is my business to plunder." He went, and in the attempt was killed. * * The wonderful news spread rapidly. It soon reached Oahu, from whence one Moho, a Howaiian, carried the particulars to Kalaniopuu, King of Maui. The strange spectacle of the vessels, with their sails, spars, and flags, were minutely described, "The men," he said, "had loose skins (their clothes), angular heads, and they were gods indeed. Volcanoes, belching fires, burned at their mouths (tobacco pipes) and there were doors in their sides for property—doors which went far into their bodies (pockets), into which they thrust their hands, and drew out knives, iron, beads, cloth, nails, and everything else." In this description, which he gave second-hand, he appears to have considered the ships, equally with their crews, as animated beings, else so to have confused the two as to have forgotten their appropriate distinction, an error into which savages readily fall, and which accounts for the great abundance of fables and confused descriptions which usually pervade their stories. He also mimicked their speech, representing it as rough, harsh, and boisterous. —*History of the Sandwich Islands*.

A LEADING ARTICLE FOR AN IRISH REPEAL JOURNAL.—At a moment like the present, when the distant thunder of the political firmament is rumbling before us, and a deficiency in the national accounts is staring us in the face behind; when agitation seems a settled thing, and progress is going more backward every day—when, looking in a straight line, difficulties meet us at every turn, it is time to take up the pen of the politician, to assert that words are utterly in vain to meet the retreating prosperity of this almost ruined land. To begin at once with the beginning, let us ask to what end is all this? Echo answers—Where? If we are to go on much longer without moving, and remain as we are, we shall be in a very different position from that in which we now are, though happily we are in such a wretched state, that if we come to the worst it will be assuredly be best for us. The pitiable condition of the government is not to be deplored. The ministers are utterly lost, and we found them just as we expected. We have all along said our party owed them nothing, and we are therefore happy of the opportunity of paying them off. The quicksand of repeal is the rock they will split upon, and they will be swallowed up in the deep abyss of their own shallow principles. O'Connell is the last to be the first in any illegal act, and his exhortations to the people to be calm, cannot but excite his fellow-countrymen to pursue peaceably the troubled path that with his own tongue he has chalked out for them. We wait the result most certainly with doubt, but while reflecting on the future we shall hereafter be desirous for the present!—*Punch*.

TREATIES WITH ENGLAND.—A return has been made to the House of Lords showing the countries with which her Majesty has entered into Reciprocity Treaties, containing clauses binding the contracting parties to grant to each other, mutually, the benefits of the most favoured nation:—

LIST.

Sweden.....Convention 1826..Article 9.
Netherlands..Treaty ....1835..Art. 1. Subject to the condition of equivalents for subsequent concessions to other countries.
Austria.....Treaty ....1838..Art. 11. Subject to ditto
Portugal.....Treaty ....1842..Art. 4. Subject to ditto
Russia.....Treaty ....1843..Art. 11. Subject to ditto
United States Convention 1815..Article 2.
——— Convention 1827..Article 1.
Buenon Ayres Treaty ....1825..Article 4.
Colombia.... Treaty ....1826..Article 4.
Mexico..... Treaty ....1826..Article 4.
Brazil ..... Treaty ....1827..Articles 10, 20, 21. Subject to an exception in favour of Portuguese produce.
Venezuela .. Convention 1834..Article 1.
Peru Bolivia . Treaty ....1837..Article 4.
Bolivia..... Treaty ....1840..Article 4.
Texas..... Treaty ....1840. Article 1. Subject to the condition of equivalents for subsequent concessions to other countries.
Uruguay....Treaty ....1842. Article 2. Subject to ditto.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF FRIDAY'S SALE.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF BLUE AND GREEN DINNER SERVICES, CHINA DESSERT SERVICES, ORNAMENTS, &c.

To Private Families, Earthenware Dealers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, THIS DAY, January 25, 1844, at 11 o'clock precisely,

China Dessert Services
Blue and Green Dinner Services
Breakfast Bowls and Saucers
Tea-pots, Sugars, and Creams
China Ornaments
White Granite China Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Service, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 1225

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, HATS, &c., JUST LANDED.

THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1844,

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, THIS DAY, the 25th January, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case French checked Gros de Naples
One ditto coloured Ducapes and Satins
One ditto Silk Gloves and Mitts
One ditto Furniture Linings
One ditto town dyed Satteens
One ditto coloured Orleans and Parisians
One ditto ditto Merinoes
One ditto Princess Royal Shawls
One ditto Victoria Handkerchiefs and Scarfs
Three ditto Prints, newest styles
One ditto Harness Book Muslins
One ditto Muslin Trimmings and Insertions
One ditto coloured Poplins
Four cases of Hosiery
One case black Hollands
Three cases Men's plated Hats

Terms at Sale. 1172

THURSDAY, THE 25TH, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

GREY DOMESTICS AND REGATTA SHIRTINGS.

On account of whom it concern; ex *Colombian*, Wakem, from Liverpool.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Eleven o'clock,

AH 1 to 5 Five bales Grey Domestics
" 15 One ditto Regatta Stripes, all more or less damaged.

Terms Cash. 1127

GRAND CABINET PIANOFORTE. THURSDAY,

25TH INSTANT, at TWELVE o'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, four doors north of the General Post Office, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

A Grand Cabinet Pianoforte, nearly new, made on the improved principle, by one of the first makers in London,—the property of a lady leaving the colony.

Terms at sale. 1123

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, & HYSON-SKIN TEA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two hundred Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin Tea.

Terms at sale. 1078

WOOL.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Joshua Moore.

By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 25th January, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Twenty-nine bales wool

Terms at sale.

Trustees—T. C. BEIELLAY, JAS. HOLT.

1034

WOOL.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Terry Hughes.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

FORTY